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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 147 No. 17 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — April 23, 1945

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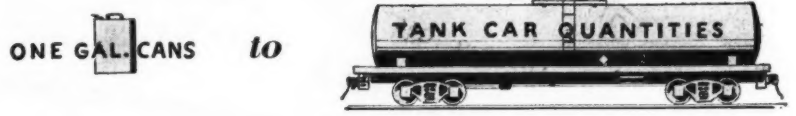

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Further information on Diethylene Glycol is contained in the booklet "Glycols" (Form 4763). A copy will be sent on request.

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Tariff Bargaining Extension Argued

OPD Washington Bureau

The administration opened its drive to extend and broaden the reciprocal trade agreements program in Congress this week in a double-billing feature that brought the top-ranking members of the Department of State before the house way and means committee in support of the Doughton bill (H. R. 2652) and other high government officials before the senate small business committee to tell how tariff bargaining has aided the little man.

Interest centered primarily on the ways and means committee, which must take the initial decision in Congress on whether the trade agreements program is to continue, the Department of State warned that in the hands of the committee was the question whether the United States is to take a leading part in the post-war world in bringing international trade back to normality or to sink back to "economic isolation" with its threat of another worldwide trade disaster that might well lead to another world war.

The Doughton bill, which embodies the views of the administration on the subject, would extend the life of the reciprocal trade agreements program

—*Continued on page 62*

Commerce Dep't to Sell Treasury Surplus Items

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Surplus Property of the Treasury Procurement Division has been ordered transferred to the Department of Commerce by President Truman, it was announced April 18 by War Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson.

The purpose of the move is to place the surplus property disposal under "a parent agency whose basic functions are closely associated with the commercial and industrial life of the nation," Mr. Vinson said. The transfer, he added, had been recommended by the Surplus Property Board, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, and Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace.

It is understood that the personnel of the office is being taken over intact by the Department of Commerce, but its location at 7th and D streets, S. W., will remain unchanged for the time being. A few of the top officers of the agency, however, will move into the Commerce Building where they will be closer to Secretary Wallace.

Whether there will be any changes in policies governing the operations of the agency could not be ascertained immediately. Operations of the agency which includes the sales of such consumer goods as medicinals and health supplies are under the general directive policies of the Surplus Property Board, although the agency is answerable directly to departmental secretary.

J.W. Snyder Appointed Fed'l Loan Administrator

OPD Washington Bureau

President Truman has appointed John W. Snyder, St. Louis banker and a warm personal friend of the President for twenty-five years, as Federal Loan Administrator, succeeding Fred M. Vinson, who, just before the death of President Roosevelt, had been named director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Mr. Snyder has been vice-president of the First National Bank of St. Louis since January 1, 1943. From 1930 to 1937 he acted as liquidator of national banks in the insolvency division of the Comptroller of Currency of the Treasury Department. From 1937 to 1940 he was manager of the St. Louis agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and in 1940 became executive vice-president of the RFC, director of the Defense Plant Corporation and also assistant to the director of the RFC.

Heads Charity Drive

Howard R. Huston, assistant to the president of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, has accepted the chairmanship of the manufacturing group in the Greater New York Fund's 1945 campaign. A total of $22,500,000 is needed this yea in voluntary contributions by the 408 hospitals, health and welfare agencies participating in the fund.

France Restored To U.S. Trading

OPD Washington Bureau

Resumption of commercial trade and private banking relations between United States and France and her colonies was authorized by the Treasury Department April 13 with issuance of amendments to its regulations controlling the use of blocked funds to permit the issuance of general licenses for use of frozen funds under certain conditions.

Under the orders of the department, balances which have accrued since November 4, 1944, liberation day, for French citizens in this country may be used freely for settlement of accounts and other transactions. Blocked funds, held in the name of French citizens and the French government, however, still will be subject to the "freeze" placed on them by the foreign funds control division of the Treasury Department when France was overrun by the nazis.

Officials said that the exact extent to which trade relations may be resumed with France will be announced in the near future by the Treasury Department, the Department of State, and the Foreign Economic Administration jointly.

N.Y. Discrimination Law to Be Discussed

Hon. Irving M. Ives, majority leader of the New York State Assembly, will address the members and guests of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade on the subject of anti-discrimination at a luncheon-meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria, May 17.

Assemblyman Ives has agreed not only to give him views on the new antidiscrimination law, of which he was coauthor, but to answer questions from the floor at the conclusion of his remarks. Guy L. Marsters, chairman of the section, will preside.

Reservations should be sent to the section's headquarters, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Maycock, Garman Named Officials of CCC

Richard W. Maycock has been made vice-president of the Commodity Credit Corporation and director of the Office of Supply, and Cameron G. Garman has been made treasurer of the corporation. Mr. Maycock takes over the work of Lt. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead, who has been recalled to the army.

Fertilizer Plan for Government Laid Out in New Bills

OPD Washington Bureau

A program for a national fertilizer policy, calling for construction of at least three huge new fertilizer manufacturing plants by the Federal government, making of low-cost loans to farmer cooperatives for acquisition of the army ordnance nitrogen and other chemical plants, and erection of other fertilizer manufacturing plants—all to be coupled up with a vast expansion of the government's present fertilizer demonstration work—was proposed in Congress April 17 by Senators Lister Hill and John Bankhead, of Alabama, and Representative John W. Flannagan, of Virginia.

The program was embodied in bills introduced jointly in the senate (S. 882) by the two senators and in the house (H.R. 2922) by Mr. Flannagan, chairman of the house committee on agriculture. The bills were the product of, and carry out the recommendations advanced by, the American Farm Bureau Federation at its meetings last December. The sponsors said that they would press for early action on the measures. The Hill bill (S. 74) introduced earlier this year is to be abandoned since its principal features are embodied in the new legislation.

To Cost $52,000,000

The estimated cost of the program is in the neighborhood of $52,000,000 for the work that the Federal government would undertake alone. This is broken down as follows:—$13,500,000 by the Department of the Interior for erection of two plants for the production of concentrated mineral fertilizers utilizing Western potash and phosphate deposits, and $8,000,000 for surveying and purchase of potash reserves; $6,000,000 for construction by the Tennessee Valley Authority of the Mobile phosphate fertilizer plant, and $5,000,000 for purchase of

—*Continued on page 44*

Corn Sugar Wholesalers Sued by OPA

Pressing a campaign to assure that candy and drugs are available to consumers at ceiling prices, the Office of Price Administration has started treble damage actions for $369,000 in Federal court in New York against thirteen wholesalers for overcharging in the sale of corn sugar to industrial users, Daniel P. Woolley, Regional OPA Administrator has announced. In addition, permanent injunctions restraining the dealers from future overceiling sales and compelling them to prepare pricing records were also sought by the OPA.

OPA charged that during the past year the thirteen firms sold corn sugar, or dextrose, at overceiling prices aggregating $123,042.21, and the agency is seeking treble damages for $369,126. Investigation, conducted by Callman Gottesman, Chief Enforcement Attorney, New York Metropolitan Office, disclosed that they failed to file pricing records, as required by OPA regulations.

OPA Names Over-All Importers Advisory Body

Officials of 14 importing concerns, representing a cross-section of the nation's import trade, have been appointed members of an over-all Importers' Advisory Committee, the Office of Price Administration has announced. This general committee will augment existing industry advisory committees formed for specific imported commodities and will advise OPA particularly in connection with new import pricing problems expected to arise with the end of the European phase of the war. Among the committee of 14, which may be expanded later to include additional representation of firms in the Southern and Midwestern sections of the country, are:—

Walter A. Benz, of Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, New York; Elmer Cale, of Wessel, Duval & Co., New York; Howard Murphy, of Francis H. Liggett & Co., New York; Robert Elder, of Lever Brothers, Cambridge, Mass., and Robert H. Patchin, of W. R. Grace & Co., New York.

Schoellkopf Medal For Dr. Schwarcman

The Western New York Section of the American Chemical Society has awarded the Jacob Schoellkopf Medal for 1945 to Dr. Alexander Schwarcman, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo. Dr. Schwarcman was honored for his work in chemical processing of vegetable oils to replace raw materials cut off by the war. Presentation of the medal will take place May 24. The medal, established in 1931, is given annually by the Western New York section for accomplishment constituting a major advance in science and embodying the spirit of research in industry.

Business Statistics Study to Be Made

A broad survey of the entire field of business statistics will be made by a newly created committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The committee, which will be headed by Herman Steinkraus, president of the Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn., will attempt to determine to what extent government should participate in business reporting and how much reporting and dissemination of facts business should conduct on its own account.

Geismar & Co. Enjoined On Carnauba Wax Price

Acting upon complaints that some importers were purchasing carnauba wax at overceiling prices and thereby causing a disruption in the flow of this essential commodity, the New York regional office of Price Information has obtained an injunction decree in the United States District Court against Geismar & Co., New York, and J. Geismar Allerand, vice-president of the company. Daniel P. Woolley, regional administrator, said that OPA charged that Geismar & Co. had offered to purchase 100 tons of carnauba wax in Brazil and had offered a 3 percent commission on the sale, which would have resulted in the payment of $4,200 more than the ceiling price.

Callman Gottesman, chief enforcement attorney of the New York metropolitan operating office, said that other firms who deal in carnauba wax are currently under investigation and a determined effort will be made to insure that the commodity is bought at prices no higher than the ceiling permitted under MPR 264, one of the few OPA regulations which set ceilings for the buyer.

Narcotic Law Spread Recommended to Senate

The senate finance committee has voted a favorable report on the Robertson bill (H. R. 2348) extending the coverage of the Federal narcotic laws to all new drugs having habit-forming liabilities similar to those of morphine or cocaine, and has submitted the legislation to the senate for passage.

No changes were made in the bill by the committee which gave it unanimous approval after an explanation of its terms and intent by officials of the Bureau of Narcotics. It is expected to be passed promptly by the senate and forwarded to the White House for President Truman's signature.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Apr. 20, 1945	Apr. 13, 1945	Apr. 21, 1944
131.9	**132.2**	**138.2**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price activity was somewhat more widespread last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. A variety of largely lesser alkyl compounds were involved, with changes in both directions, and quicksilver came in for another cut. The result was a further lowering of the general average, which is now about where it was at the end of the third quarter of 1941.

There was nothing new or otherwise remarkable in the movement of goods or in interest and inquiry. Official attention to war controls ran in both directions and affected the general status but little. The significance of VE-Day for business appeared to fade a bit more.

Recent Imports

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

ACID, CRESYLIC—156 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co
386 dms, United States Commercial Co
ASBESTOS—400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Commercial National Bank
10,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, Johns Manville Corp
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Philip Corey Mfg Co
BABASSU KERNELS—16,663 bgs, 1,666,300 lbs, Franklin Baker Co
2,500 bgs, 250,000 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
10,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, General Foods Corp
BARBERRAY ROOT BARK—4 bgs, Brown Agencies
BONES, INDUSTRIAL—1,402 bgs, 140,200 lbs, Charles Hollinshed Co
900 bgs, 90,000 lbs, Tupman Thurlow & Co
REJECT—2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Armour & Co
SHIN—1,800 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Charles Hollinshed Co
400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Armour & Co
BUCHU LEAVES—25 bls, S B Penick & Co
10 bls, Parke, Davis & Co
90 bls, Lo Curto & Funk
BRISTLES—10 cs, Bank of London & South America
3 cs, Public National Bank & Trust Co
CASEIN—406 bgs, 44,753 lbs, Continental Grain Co
567 bgs, 68,793 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
1,016 bgs, 111,994 lbs, American British Chemical Supplies
284 bgs, 37,479 lbs, Argentine Trading Co
4,000 bgs, 440,920 lbs, H S Cramer & Co
1,360 bgs, 150,231 lbs, Eugenio Lang, Inc
4,000 bgs, 440,921 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
CASTOR BEANS—55,203 bgs, 8,280,450 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
16,068 bgs, 2,410,200 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
1,700 bgs, 255,000 lbs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
3,380 bgs, 507,000 lbs, The Brown Linseed Co
1,690 bgs, 253,500 lbs, Blue Point Oil Corp
CELERY SEED—160 bgs, 20,800 lbs, Arthur G Dunn
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—100 bgs, H J Baker & Bro
COCHINEAL—3 bgs, W R Grace & Co
COCOA BEANS—11,000 bgs, 2,200,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
6,500 bgs, 1,300,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
6,500 bgs, 1,300,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
3,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
6,000 bgs, 1,200,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Cocoa Trading Co
5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, Middleton & Co

—Continued on page 68

Import Price Reporting Rule Is Revoked

OPD Washington Bureau

Revocation of the reporting and invoicing requirements of the general import price regulation was announced April 20 by the Office of Price Administration. The action is in line with the policy of eliminating clerical work for industry wherever possible.

The revocation was effected by amendment 8 to the maximum import price regulation. It is effective April 21.

Schindler Appointed To Commerce Dept. Post

Alfred Schindler of St. Louis was confirmed by the senate April 16 as Undersecretary of Commerce. He succeeds Wayne C. Taylor, who resigned last week and later was made president of the Export-Import Bank.

Obituaries

Pfc. Warren Bonewitz

Pfc. Warren Bonevitz is reported to have been killed in action in Germany March 24. He was nineteen years of age. Surviving are his parents and a sister. His father, P. W. Bonevitz, is head of the B. W. Bonevitz Chemical Company, industrial chemicals, Burlington, Iowa.

Dr. Frank R. Eldred

Dr. Frank R. Eldred, chemical engineer for Reed & Carnrick, died in his home in Jersey City April 15. He was seventy years of age.

Dr. Eldred, previous to joining Reed & Carnrick, maintained offices as a consulting chemist under the name of Eldred & Atkinson, Inc., New York, and Indianapolis. Dr. Eldred also served from 1921 to 1922 has a chemical consultant to Eli Lilly & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Indianapolis. He was an organizer of the Indiana section of the American Chemical Society, and served as its president in 1911.

Surviving are his wife, and a son.

C. Norris Fleming

C. Norris Fleming, purchasing agent for the New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, died in his home in East Orange, N. J., April 14. He was sixty-one years of age. Mr. Fleming joined the company in 1916 and was named purchasing agent in 1921. Surviving are two sons.

Capt. C.J. Morton

Captain Charles J. Morton, formerly sales representative for the New Jersey Zinc Sales Comapny, Chicago, Ill., has been reported killed in a plane accident in Italy, February 2, 1945.

Captain Morton entered the service in March, 1942, and was sent overseas in February, 1943. He was a member of General Clark's 5th Army, and took part in the North African campaign and in the invasions of Sicily and the Italian mainland. He had been active in the Italian theatre of operations for the past twenty-four months. Starting with the New Jersey Zinc Company in 1927, he served for a year in the testing department at the Palmerton, Pa., plant. In 1928 he was transferred to the Chicago sales office, being assigned to the territory including Ill., Mich., Minn. and Wis.

Surviving are his mother, two brothers, and a sister.

Daniel D. Payne

Daniel D. Payne, manager of technial service of the sales section of the plastic department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., died April 13 in a hospital in Kearny, N. J. He was fifty years of age. A native of Hot Springs, Va., Mr. Payne was educated at the University of Virginia and joined the duPont company in 1915 as an operator, and from the close of World War I until 1921, when he resigned, he supervised the nitrating and compounding departments at the company's Arlington plant, where he was also in charge of camphor refining. He spent the next seven years in the laboratories of Fiberloid Corporation, Indian Orchard, Mass., and as general superintendent of the Nixon Nitration Works, Nixon, N. J. On January 1, 1928, he returned to the duPont company.

Surviving are his wife and two daughters.

Hugh Earl Allen, founder and president of Fearn Laboratories, Inc., manufacturer of food specialties, Chicago, died in Northbrook, Ill., April 17. He was sixty-two years of age.

Joseph B. Baylis, manager of the General Fireproofing Company, Hartford, Conn., died April 13. He was fifty-four years of age.

Frank M. Berry, purchasing agent for the Union Oil Company for eighteen years, died April 7. He was seveney-four years of age.

Edward Bose, president of the United Cork Companies, Kearny, N. J., died April 16. He was seventy-nine years of age.

John E. Hatt, manager of the cellophane division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., died in Wilmington, April 14. He was sixty-four years of age.

OPD Forum

Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized, but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

Your editorial entitled "Equal Taxation," which appeared in the April 9 issue of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, is commendable for its note of impartiality and fairness.

We hasten to point out, however, that consumer cooperatives pay all the ordinary taxes paid by other forms of business enterprises. The one exception is a Federal income tax on savings. These savings are a return of the difference between actual costs and selling price and are therefore a delayed reduction in price. These savings do not belong to the cooperative and are therefore not income and not subject to income tax.

Any other form of business enterprise has the same right a "co-op" does to return its savings to its customers, in which case these savings are not subject to tax.

April 16, 1945.

Wallace J. Campbell,
Assistant Secretary.
THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE,
New York 11, N. Y.

Coconut Oil Prices Ceiling at West Coast

OPD Washington Bureau

West coast importations of Congo plantation-type coconut oil, basis 10 percent f.f.a., and Malayan and Sumatra type coconut oil, basis 5 percent f.f.a., were given price ceilings of 8.20 cents and 8.38 cents per pound respectively, c.i.f. Pacific coast ports, by the Office of Price Administration April 20. The action, taken in amendment 45 to MPR 53, is effective April 24.

The Congo plantation-type oil is now being brought in to the West coast by USCC. The ceiling on the Malayan and Sumatra type is in anticipation of arrivals.

Bids Wanted

Aluminum Hydrate: — 15,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington (25); schedule 4, opening June 14.

Barytes:—1,000,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington (25); schedule 4, opening June 14.

Calcium Carbonate:—50,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington (25); schedule 4, opening June 14.

Carbon Black:—4,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington (25); schedule 4, opening June 14.

Chlorine Gas, Liquefied:—Office of Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Cleveland; ordinance No. 325-45, opening April 27.

Chrome Green:—500,000 pounds. Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington (25); schedule 2, opening June 13.

Fertilizer:—Office of the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Cleveland; ordinance No. 465-45, opening April 27.

Grapefruit Oil, Cold Pressed:—Contract Development Section, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Supply, Commodity Credit Corporation, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement Awd-469.

Kerosene:—Office of the Purchases and Supplies, Cleveland; resolution No. 233-45, opening April 27.

Lard Substitute:—8,000 pounds, Chief Clerk, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.; invitation 14-1019, opening April 24.

Lemon Oil, Distilled:—15,400 pounds, Contract Development Section, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Supply, Commodity Credit Corporation, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement Awd-468, opening April 28.

Rock Salt:—Office of the Bureau of Purchases and Supplies, Cleveland; resolution No. 172-45, opening April 27.

Steel Drum Carryover Authorized by WPB

Chemical industry users of new steel shipping drums have been advised by the War Production Board that they are permitted to carry over into the second quarter of this year any unused portion of their first-quarter quota of new drums. In response to inquiries, the board points out that quotas under L-197 merely limit the quantity of new drums a packer may use to the tonnage included within this quota.

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WPB Advisers to Meet

OPD Washington Bureau

The following industry advisory committee meetings with the War Production Board have been tentatively scheduled:—

Arsenical Insecticides Manufacturers Committee, May 1.

Copper Fungicides Manufacturers Committee, May 1.

DDT Producers Committee, May 8.

Industrial Alcohol Producers Committee, April 25.

Peroxygen Chemicals Committee, April 26.

Potash Producers Committee, May 8.

Pyroxylin and Vinyl Resin Coated Fabric Committee, April 24.

Raw Mica Fabricating Committee, April 25.

Soda Ash Segment of Chlorine-Alkali Committee, April 30.

Superphosphate Producers Committee, May 2.

Belladonna Leaves Cut

The price for belladonna leaves was cut to 72c. per pound late last Friday afternoon. The surprise development reflects the supply situation.

Roxalin Flexible Gets 'E'

Roxalin Flexible Finishes, Inc., has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" Production Award.

April Chemical Allocations Released by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has made public the distribution of chemicals for civilian use in April under allocation orders of the Chemicals Bureau. This is the thirty-first in a series of monthly reports. Allocations follow:—

Acetaldehyde—Due to a tightening of the supply situation, it was necessary to make slight cuts in the allocations for civilian end uses for the first time in some months. This reflects a trend developing from the shortage of ethyl alcohol.

Acetic Acid—Requests for civilian uses were allocated as follows:—Textile processing, 886,437 pounds (80 percent of requests); drugs and pharmaceuticals, 692,429 pounds (100 percent); paint and pigments, 387,311 pounds (80 percent); dye stuffs, 311,233 pounds (80 percent); photographic, 93,169 pounds (100 percent); insecticides, 110,320 pounds (90 percent); metallic acetates, 173,812 pounds (90 percent); miscellaneous acetates, 332,338 pounds (90 percent); miscellaneous uses, 321,698 pounds (80 percent). The supply for civilian uses was short due to increased military requirements and a curtailment of production resulting from a tightening of the ethyl alcohol supply.

Acetic Anhydride — Requests for civilian uses were allocated as follows:—Triacetin, 648,000 pounds (100 percent of requests); aspirin, 607,020 pounds (100 percent); other pharmaceuticals, 91,380 pounds (100 percent); intermediates dyes, 20,730 pounds (100 percent); synthetic flavoring and perfume bases, 59,300 pounds (100 percent); cellulose acetate yarn, 22,491,594 pounds, and cellulose acetate staple fibre, 4,426,526 pounds (92 percent of industry base); miscellaneous, 96,440 pounds (100 percent).

Acetone—Requests were allocated as follows:—Drugs (100 percent of requests) and liniments (80 percent), making a total of 770,000 pounds; lacquers, thinners, etc., 272,000 pounds (15 percent of requests, except for denial of the following uses: athletic equipment; model airplanes other than for rehabilitation of soldiers; bowling alleys and pins; cosmetics; displays and showcases; household cements; jewelry; nail polish and remover; novelties; paint and varnish remover; picture frames and mirrors; refinishing and repair of autos, furniture, pianos, trailers; statuary; store fixtures and mannequins; toys and games; venetian blinds; wax products); plastics, 53,000 pounds (15 percent of requests except for denial of the following uses: barrettes; baby teethers, pacifiers and rattles; cigarette cases; combs; cosmetic containers; dice; playing cards); rayon, 3,196,000 pounds (100 percent); shoe adhesives and cements (60 percent) and other shoe applications (25 percent), making a total of 343,000 pounds; textiles, 63,000 pounds (15 percent of request except for denial of: baby carriage cloth; bathinettes; bookbinding cloth; shower curtains; upholstery; window shade cloth; women's and men's hats); miscellaneous, 319,000 pounds (80 percent average).

Acetylene Black—All April requests for acetylene black for authorized end uses were allocated in full.

Acrylic Resins—Acrylic resins and acrylic monomer were allocated as follows: Emulsions for finishing shoe and mechanical leathers (80 percent of total requests); monomer for dentures, finishing shoe leathers, vitamin synthesis, and pharmaceuticals (50 percent); sheet for maintenance of civilian aircraft (100 percent); rods and tubes for hearing-aid parts and medical instruments (50 percent) for industrial inspection lights and gauges (100 percent); molding powder for hearing-aid parts, pessaries, and dentures (50 percent), for laboratory equipment, chemical-resistant insulation and special industrial instruments (100 percent); granular polymer for dentures (50 percent). No solutions were allowed for civilian uses. A moderate quantity of non-aircraft grade sheeting and off-grade molding powder was released under paragraph (f) of Order M-300 for miscellaneous civilian uses.

Adipic Acid—Nylon, the principal use for which adipic acid is allocated, was granted 94 percent of requests. A total of 19,825 pounds was allocated for other purposes on the following basis: sealing and slushing compounds (40 percent of requests); petrolcum demulsifiers (33 percent); fabric coatings (50 percent); paints, resins and plastics (55 percent); rubber plasticizers (83 percent); research and development (57 percent); miscellaneous (67 percent).

Alkanolamines—Monoethanolamine was allowed as follows: gas absorption 25 percent of request; soaps 25 percent; pharmaceuticals 50 percent; solvents 20 percent; emulsions 33 percent; plasticizers 20 percent; soluble oil 40 percent. All civilian requests for diethanolamine were denied except for a small amount allowed pharmaceuticals. All civilian requests for diethylethanolamine were granted in full.

Alkyl Amines—All civilian requests for monomethyl amine and dimethyl amine were denied.

Allyl Alcohol and Allyl Chloride—All civilian requests for allyl alcohol and allyl chloride were allowed in full.

Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous—All April requests for usage were granted in full although several requests to purchase were curtailed because of excess inventories and in order to reduce the strain on present shipping facilities.

Ammonium and Nitrogen Compounds—Soda Nitrate: Industrial requirements were approved in full except for the treatment of cannery waste. Those requesting allocations for this purpose have been asked to postpone orders until May, at which time the available supply is expected to be somewhat greater than at present. The April allocation for agriculture was the smallest of the current fiscal year. Anhydrous Ammonia: All industrial requirements for ammonia were filled although in some cases, where possible, aqua ammonia was substituted for anhydrous because of pressure tankcar shortage. In order to meet these industrial requirements, it was necessary to curtail sharply its use in agriculture. Sodium cyanide: Several end uses were curtailed because of lack of supply. Only approximately 50 percent of the requests were granted. Sodium Ferrocyanide: Due to diminishing stocks caused by increased requirements for iron blue, April approvals were cut approximately 15 percent under the previous month's level. Ammonia Sulfate: Production has been sufficient to fill all industrial requirements and agricultural allocations for the month of April. Nitrogen Solution: The supply for April will be somewhat less than in any previous month, due to military requirements. The April allocations were about one-half the tonnage available in March. Ammonium Nitrate: Military requirements made it necessary to discontinue production of ammonium nitrate at TVA. Canadian production will continue at about the same rate as March, but unfilled March allocations carried over resulted in a very sharp reduction in April allotments.

Ammonium Silicofluoride—April allocations for ammonium silicofluoride are approximately 10 percent in excess of production. Inventories of producers will be reduced correspondingly. Increased activity in the magnesium casting industry necessitates increased consumption of ammonium silifluoride so that very little material is available for other uses.

Amyl Alcohol and Amyl Acetate—These materials became subject to allocation control in April through schedule 100 of Order M-300.

Anilin—Requirements for end-uses important to the war effort have steadily increased during the past three or four months, but due to manpower shortages it has not been possible to maintain sufficient production to meet them in full. The shortage has been offset in part by allocations from producers' and consumers' stocks, with the result that all stockpiles are now at a dangerously low level. April allocations for civilian use were made as indicated: dimethylaniline 498,190 pounds (50 percent of requests); drugs and pharmaceuticals 518,050 pounds (84 percent); dyes, pigments, etc., 1,237,650 pounds (50 percent); hydroquinone 563,000 pounds (95 percent); other rubber chemicals 3,173,200 pounds (87 percent); resins and plastics 161,250 pounds (75 percent).

Arsenic—Allocation in the second quarter was in accordance with the following distribution pattern: agricultural insecticides for domestic and Hawaiian requirements, weedkiller for railroad right-of-ways and for agricultural land clearing and potato vine-killer (76 percent of total distribution); provision for export requirements (12 percent); glass manufacturing (4 percent); dyestuffs for military purposes (1 percent); other essential civilian and military uses (7 percent).

Barium Chemicals—The supply in April was allocated under the procedure established in Paragraph (f) of order M-300, and all demands were met virtually in full.

Benzaldehyde—All requests for NF grade were granted in full. Requests for technical grade for civilian uses were granted on the basis of 40 percent of requests as follows:—Alpha amyl cinnamic aldehyde, 4,740 pounds; alphabenzoin oxide, 40 pounds; amylcinnamic aldehyde, 1,050 pounds; benzoin, 100 pounds; cinnamic alcohol, 3,960 pounds; cinnamic aldehyde, 40,-

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Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The rumor mongers and prognosticators were the hardest working set of individuals of any in Washington this week settling up the affairs of the late Roosevelt administration and putting the new administration's house in order under President Truman. Reports had the entire cabinet being fired, with the exception of the heads of the War and Navy Departments; the New Dealers kicked out lock-stock-and-barrel, and the conservative element in government again on top. Up to a late hour this week none of these things had eventuated.

Nobody knows yet what Mr. Truman plans to do, and it is extremely doubtful whether he has any clear-cut ideas himself. The manner in which he has had to take over the helm of government was more of a shock to him than to anyone else, because he is the one who must shoulder the responsibilities of winning the war and keeping the homefront intact. It is too much to expect that he would get all his bearings in the short space of little more than a week.

This much can be said about Mr. Truman, however:—His record shows him to be a party man and one to do what his party thinks best. He is not one to plunge out alone hoping his followers will catch up. He describes himself as a "commonsense liberal." His record shows him to enjoy the confidence of the Republicans as well as his own party and that he has a knack of repairing breaches in his own party ranks.

A housecleaning of government will come sometime, but it will be gradual and won't be near as expansive as some have suggested. And the basic policies of the Roosevelt Administration will be continued.

War's End Indefinite

A word of caution to those who have been looking for VE-Day tomorrow, next week, or some such date, would seem to be in order. We don't profess to know when it will come; we don't know anybody who does; but we do think the statement made a few days ago by General Ensenhower is significant. General Ensenhower said the war with Germany will not be over until the last pockets of resistance have been wiped out.

The fanatism with which the nazis are still attempting to do battle would seem to indicate that VE-Day under General Ensenhower's definition of the end of the European war would still seem a long way off. Naturally it will not take as much manpower and materials to eliminate these pockets, but the reduction could be expected to take place more or less gradually, and consequently the cutbacks in military orders in much the same manner.

Thus it is possible that the declaration of VE-Day will find American industry that is to drop out of the war-production picture well on its way toward reconverting, and the shock of a sudden ending of one phase of the war much less than otherwise might have been expected.

Ammunition Cut Back

The army has ordered a 10 percent cutback in its entire artillery ammunition program for 1945 which was authorized last December. But, from the standpoint of the fertilizer industry and its desires for greater quantities of sulphuric acid and other fertilizer materials now being consumed by the army, the cutback means nothing.

The reduction in ammunition requirements is a paper reduction, affecting only the increased requirements planned last December and having no effect on the present levels of production going to war. In other words, the reduction is not in what is now going to the army, but is only in the scheduled increased production.

But, with the situation in Europe changing so rapidly, almost anything can happen on the production front. And while WPB Chemicals Bureau officials do not see any relief for the fertilizer industry in the announced cutback, the future does not look too gloomy.

Uncertainty still prevails in all quarters over what V-E Day will mean in relation to war production cutbacks. Officially it has been said that victory in Europe would be followed by cutbacks amounting to 35 percent within a year. WPB Chairman Krug has told the automobile people privately, however, that the cutbacks might amount to as much as 50 percent. Last Fall when V-E Day was "just around the corner" officials were taking of a 40 percent cutback. It is apparent that no one today knows the score exactly, and industry won't be sure of the size of the cutback until it actually happens.

Penicillin Use Labeling

For the time being the Food and Drug Administration is accepting new drug applications covering penicillin products with the labeling requirements pertaining to new drugs—that it is to be used on the direction of a physician. But, because penicillin is a comparatively harmless product, the question arises—and will have to be met—whether such products should not fall under the new labeling requirements becoming effective October 1, that nontoxic preparations carry adequate directions for their use.

There are arguments on both sides of the question. In the majority of cases where penicillin would be used for the treatment of an ailment, the patient probably would be under treatment of a physician who of course, would be prescribing its use. On the other hand there would be many types of minor ailments which could be properly treated at home without the patient's running to the doctor. Should not the penicillin product be available to patients in such cases with adequate directions for use?

It may be that Congress might say something on this point when the bill now being drafted for certification of penicillin is brought before it for passage. If not FDA will have to decide the question one way or another soon.

Starch Sponges in Surgery

Surgical sponges are a possibility, made of starch, that can safely be sewed up in wounds because the sponge material can be absorbed by the body. This field is being investigated at the USDA Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.

Starch sponges are made of starch paste slowly frozen and then thawed and cut into pieces of the required size and shape. Because the sponges, when wet, are soft and pliable and will retain most of the liquid in them if handled gently, and because starch dissolves in blood serum, these properties suggested use of the sponges as surgical dressings.

One of the advantages would be that wounds and incisions would not have to be reopened to remove dressings. The starch sponge would also be valuable in surface wounds, where tissues are sometimes torn when dressings are removed. The sponge might be filled with a medicinal solution, such as one of penicillin or a sulfa drug, which would be gradually released as the starch dissolves.

Light Metals After the War

Representative Hugh DeLacy of Washington believes a Light Metals Administrator should be set up by the government to point up and control all the government's activities and interests in this field. He has carried his proposal to the point of introducing legislation on the subject (H. J. Res. 149) which is now under study by the house committee on expenditures.

The government has more than $700,000,000 invested in American aluminum production alone. Other millions are invested in other light metals production, including magnesium. Mr. DeLacy fears that, when the time comes for the government to begin divesting itself of these properties, the big moneyed interests will

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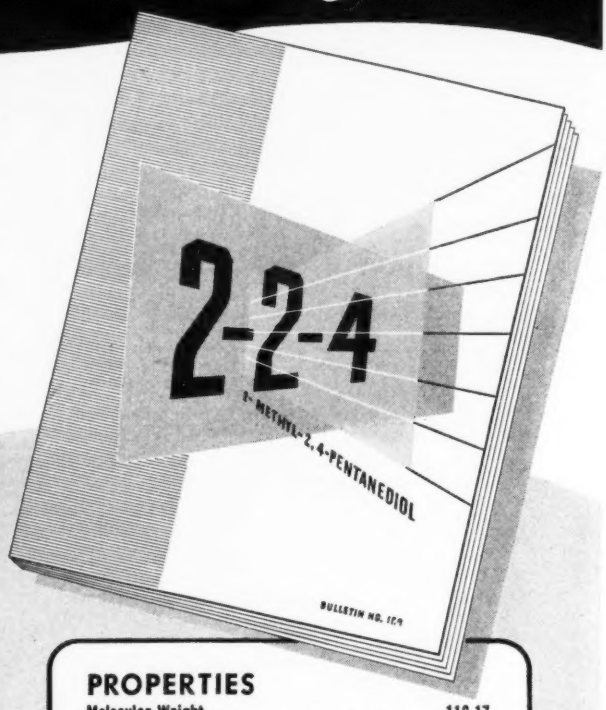
For your "ACTIVE" file

... a convenient compilation of data on 2-2-4, an industrial solvent, lubricant, humectant, and blending agent



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CHARACTERISTICS

A high-boiling solvent miscible with a wide variety of dissimilar liquids. Many industrial applications of 2-2-4 are indicated by its properties: coupling or blending agent, penetrant, lubricant, and mild humectant. Ask for a sample when you write for the bulletin.

TYPICAL USES

The following are typical of the wide variety of products in the preparation of which 2-2-4 is now being used:

Brake Fluids
Cutting Oils
Disinfectants
Dry Cleaning Soaps
Duplicator Fluids
Electrolytic Condensers
Embalming Fluids
Glass Cleaners
Greases and Lubricating Oils
Grinding Assistants
Leather Dressings
Mercerizing Assistants
Metal Cleaners
Paper Coatings
Printing Pastes and Inks
Reaction Media
Rust-Proofing Compounds
Soluble Oils
Surface-Active Agents
Textile Soaps

PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight	118.17
Water Solubility	Miscible
Weight per U. S. Gallon	7.68 lbs. at 20°C
Refractive Index	1.427 at 20°C
Specific Heat	0.44 at 20°C
Heat Capacity	0.405 cal/ml/°C
Viscosity (Saybolt Universal)	17.2 minutes at 32°F 2.9 minutes at 75°F
Flash Point	104.4°C (220°F)
Melting Point	Becomes semi-solid at -40°C with no crystal formation

SPECIFICATIONS

Specific Gravity	0.921—0.924 at 20°/20°C
Acidity	0.005% Maximum as acetic acid
Color	Water-white
Distillation Range	Below 190°C—none Above 200°C—not more than 2% 95% distills within 2° including 198°C
Non-Volatile Matter	Not more than 0.005 g per 100 ml
Water	No turbidity when 1 volume is mixed with 19 volumes of 60° Bé gasoline at 20°C

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
Corporation
17 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Chemical Allocations Issued for April

—Continued from page 5

630 pounds; dyes, 6.520 pounds; phenyl acetone, 344 pounds; phenylpropyl alcohol, 840 pounds; photographic, 718 pounds; miscellaneous, 600 pounds; resale, 120 pounds. Allocations to drugs and pharmaceuticals amounted to 25,750 pounds.

Benzene—Initial April allocations included:—Nitrobenzene, other than for phenol or aniline, 60,300 gallons (75 percent of requests); anthraquinone, 161,660 gallons (73 percent); diphenyls, 125,000 gallons (100 percent); chlorobenzene, other than for phenol or aniline, 679,800 gallons (100 percent); medicinals, 102,627 gallons (91 percent); solvents, 353,657 gallons (69 percent); miscellaneous chemicals, 311,366 gallons (98 percent); rubber, 36,982 gallons (100 percent); blends controlled by M-150 169,300 gallons (98 percent); trichlorobenzene, 12,200 gallons (100 percent).

Bismuth Chemicals—Civilian requests were granted as follows:—Medicinal use, 41,841 pounds; industrial use, 200 pounds; cosmetics, 265 pounds. Requests for artificial jewelry were denied.

Butyl Acetate, Normal—Requests for civilian uses were allocated for April as follows: cements and adhesives 25,662 pounds (100 percent of requests); miscellaneous non-protective coating uses 33,750 pounds (30 percent); protective coating end-uses: Group E 392,163 pounds (100 percent), Group F 328.691 pounds (100 percent), Group G 313.318 pounds (100 percent), Group H 148.503 pounds (100 percent), Group I 212,237 pounds (100 percent), Groups J and K 1,303,645 pounds. Requests which appeared unusually large were adjusted in terms of applicant's average past consumption. Allotments to Groups J and K were made solely on the basis of each applicant's reported 1940-41 total lacquer and thinner sales.

Butyl Alcohol, Normal—Requests for civilian uses were allocated for April as follows: hydraulic brake fluids (100 percent of requests); butyl derivatives 60,709 pounds (100 percent of requests); photographic and reproduction products 59,060 pounds (100 percent); dyes and penetrants 32,200 pounds (100 percent); cleaners and removers 22,080 pounds (100 percent); miscellaneous non-protective coating uses 9,195 pounds (15 percent); protective coating end-uses, Group E 171.094 pounds (100 percent), Group F 130.936 pounds (100 percent), Group G 136,723 pounds (100 percent), Group H 59,782 pounds (100 percent), Group I 95,972 pounds (100 percent), Groups J and K 482.629 pounds. Requests which appeared unusually large were adjusted in terms of applicant's average past consumption. Allotments to Groups J and K were made solely on the basis of each applicant's reported 1940-41 total lacquer and thinner sales.

Caffeine—Allocated in full for medicinal use; requests for beverage use granted in part from domestic production, and in part from stocks of imported material under paragraphs (f) and (g) of Order M-300.

Calcium Carbide—All requests for calcium carbide were allocated in full.

Calcium Hypochlorite, High Test—No material was allocated to commercial, institutional or diaper laundries in April. Sugar refining received about 80 percent of amount requested. All other civilian uses were granted in full.

Camphor, Synthetic—Under a revised allocation policy for camphor, all material in excess of that for Lend-Lease and certified war uses is released for miscellaneous civilian use under paragraph (f) of Order M-300.

Casein—Second quarter requests to accept delivery and use casein were granted in full for all purposes.

Cellulose Ester Flake—Requests for cellulose acetate flake to be used in the manufacture of yarn and staple fibre were allocated in full, without regard to availability of acetic anhydride. Photographic film allocation was in accordance with Limitation Order L-233. Some cellulose acetate butyrate flake and cellulose acetate propionate flake will reach civilian uses indirectly, subject to provisions of Order L-233 on photographic film. Such additional quantities of cellulose acetate flake and cellulose acetate butyrate flake as were available for civilian use were released under paragraph (f) to Order M-300.

Carbon Tetrachloride—April allocations met program requirements in full. The following civilian end uses were granted as indicated: Fire extinguished fluid, 1,595,000 pounds (99 percent of requests); rubber, 350,000 pounds (100 percent); drugs, 255,000 pounds (91 percent); grain fumigation, 413,000 pounds (100 percent); industrial, 1,520,000 pounds (80 percent); commercial dry cleaning, 1,680,000 pounds (73 percent). No material was allocated for the manufacture of cleaning and spotting preparations.

Cellulose Ester Sheets and Molding Powder—Cellulose acetate sheeting was allocated as follows: Electrical parts, 3,000 pounds (12 percent of requests); industrial safety shields, 1,000 pounds (100 percent); industrial safety goggles, 2,100 pounds (92 percent). A quantity of reject, end cuts, butt rolls and scrap material was allowed for end uses, with essentiality below the pattern for first grade material. Allocations under paragraph (f) were made without consideration of suppliers' ability to obtain suitable raw materials. The present scarcity of substitute plasticizers may prevent the manufacture of any material for this classification; 83,000 pounds, included under paragraph (f), was designated specifically for protective envelopes and identification badges for war plants only, map and chart preparation for war plants and government agencies only and index tabs for war plants and government agencies only. Cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate butyrate molding powder were allocated up to 84 percent of requests for essential civilian items such as toothbrushes, safety and technical equipment, corrective optical frames, agricultural supplies, plumbing supplies and equipment, electrical and industrial equipment, communications and transportation. Such additional quantities as were available for civilian use were released under paragraph (f) of Order M-300.

Charcoal—The previously anticipated increase in production during April will not materialize, since the several plants, which closed down on account of weather conditions during the Winter months, are still unable to resume operations due to shortage of wood resulting from bad road conditions. No lump or ground charcoal whatever is available for allocation for civilian use. Arrangements have been made for shipment of the entire exportable surplus of Canadian charcoal to war industries in this country during April. Charcoal briquets are being substituted for lump charcoal wherever possible, while industrial users of certain mesh sizes of ground charcoal, which are in short supply, are substituting other sizes which ordinarily are allocated to producers of poultry and stock food and less essential uses. By the utilization of the available supply to the best possible advantage, it is not anticipated that any of the war industries will be crippled.

Chemical Cotton Pulp—The chemical cotton pulp situation continues to be very tight, and some reductions were necessary in allotments for civilian use.

Chlorate Chemicals—Allocations to civilian uses in the second quarter were as follows: Potassium chlorate for matches (100 percent of 1940-1941 base), for pharmaceuticals (100 percent of requests); for commercial explosives (100 percent of requests); sodium chlorate for weed killing (in line with normal distributions), for textile processing, inorganic colors and general civilian use (100 percent of requests on amounts up to 2,000 pounds, 75 percent of requests where larger amounts were involved); for metallurgical uses (100 percent of requests); potassium perchlorate for railroad fuses (50 percent of requests). Requests for the use of potassium chlorate in pyrotechnics were denied.

Chlorinated Paraffin—Virtually no material was released for civilian uses.

Chlorine — Approximately 345,834 tons were allocated for the second quarter, as follows: Water and sewage, 9,420 tons; paper, 42,705 tons; textiles, 401 tons; foodstuffs, 55 tons; magnesium, 1,250 tons; metals refining, 1,629 tons; petroleum refining, 270 tons; chemical cotton, 1,622 tons; industrial bleaching, 454 tons; cellophane, 183 tons; synthetic rubber, 4,845 tons; all sodium and calcium hypochlorites, 11,432 tons; small cylinders, 5,675 tons; chemicals, 256,449 tons.

Chrome Chemicals—Increased military requirements for sodium bichromate and some of its derivatives, together with minor production losses caused by inadequate transportation of raw materials, have necessitated even tighter control in allocation. Several uses were denied completely, although previous allotments had been made on a curtailed basis. Tanning: Chrome tanning compounds were allotted in place of sodium bichromate wherever they could be used. Allotments of sodium bichromate were insufficient to meet the needs of any tannery and they were made after consultation with the Textile, Clothing and Leather Bureau, in such a way as to provide maximum possible output by the industry of side upper leather for military use. Pigments: Allotments were consistent with requirements of Order M-370. Metal-treating and Plating: Minimum operating requirements for aircraft manufacture, ammunition and other military uses were supplied. Less than 2,000 pounds of chromic acid were allotted for civilian uses, which were largely functional hard chrome plating needs. Textiles: Military requirements were met in full. As a result of heavy increases in military products, civilian requests have declined sharply. Approximately 70 percent of civilian requirements were met, principally for cottons and work clothing. Chemical Manufacture: Requirements for chemicals going for military uses were met in full. Civilian allotments were made on a reduced basis as follows: Dyestuffs, 50 percent; reagents, 100 percent; flotation reagents for metallurgical operations, 100 percent; match manufacturing, 100 percent; benzaldehyde, 60 percent; heliotropine, 25 percent; wood preservatives, none; pharmaceuticals requiring sodium bichromate, 75 percent; pharmaceuticals requiring chromic acid, granted varying percentages depending on the importance of end products. Corrosion Prevention: Essential requirements met in full. Sodium or potassium bichromate were substituted for sodium chromate wherever possible.

Chrome Pigments—Initial allocations of zinc chromate and chromium oxide account for the full supply estimated to be made available in April, all for military uses. The position in regard to Class A pigments which are under quotas is becoming increasingly tight due to large military "exempt orders" for the same types of pigments. There is no immediate relief in sight.

Cinchona Alkaloids—Quinidine: Approximately a thirty-day supply was released for treatment of cardiac disorders. Totaquine: Requests were granted in full for dosage forms and compounds for antimalarial use. Quinine and Salts: Requests for antimalarial use in ampul medication were allocated in full. A programmed quantity of quinine alkaloid was released for use in conversion of quinine to quinidine sulphate. Cinchonine: Small amounts were allocated for industrial use as laboratory reagents in tungsten analysis.

Citric Acid—Citric acid was allocated for civilian use for the second quarter as follows: Chemical manufacture of citrates, 75 percent of re-

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Lactic Acid Ban Lifted by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Because military requirements for lactic acid have decreased, schedule 43 (lactic acid) to order M-300, the general chemicals allocation order was revoked by the War Production Board April 17.

Lactic acid was placed under allocation September 1, 1944, when increased military requirements made the supply inadequate to meet all demands. Military requirements for the chemical have been cut back to such an extent that both military and civilian demands can be met in full without need for allocation control, WPB said.

Chief uses for lactic acid include textile and leather processing and food and bevarege

CED Urges Selective Lifting Of Wartime Business Controls

OPD Washington Bureau

A selective lifting of controls over production and distribution as the necessities of war will permit was recommended April 19 as a national policy to be followed by the government by the Committee on Economic Development. Indiscriminate abandonment of controls just for the sake of lifting them was opposed as was the idea of retaining controls "just because it is there, or because it worked well during the war."

The committee's recommendations followed a year's study of all phases of the problem of full employment in the postwar period in which it was concluded that there will be four rather sharply defined periods during which requirements as to economic controls will differ. The first is the period of war against two enemies, the next period from the defeat of Germany to the defeat of Japan, the third a period of perhaps six months of reconversion, the fourth a final period of probably two years before the economy fully regains a peacetime pattern.

In relaxing material and production controls when the cutback period begins following Germany's defeat, the committee recommends that:—

1. Production quota limitations should be among the first controls suspended.

2. When production restrictions are suspended, orders requiring the use of substitute materials should be ended to the fullest extent permitted by the availability of materials.

3. The suspension of production controls should be paralleled by suspension of construction controls, subject to available materials and manpower.

4. Materials and components still should be allocated for military purposes and ample strategic stockpile held until the end of the Japanese war. The military should not have to compete with the civilian industries for its supplies.

5. Allocation controls for civilian production should be ended selectively at any time a shortage of a particular material no longer exists.

6. Inventory limitations should be suspended by administrative action as soon as the supplies of materials are sufficient to remove allocation controls. As long as there is any threat of inventory hoarding, however, it is desirable that some form of inventory reporting, especially on the part of distributors, be required to permit authorities to spot the potent system of inflationary pressure.

7. Any subsidy to promote production of industrial materials should be ended as soon as the supply becomes sufficient to permit the sacrifice of extra high cost production without undue pressure upon prices.

The report of the committee also included recommendations on the subject of continued price control.

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Industrial Application Of Chemicals

"Where You Can Sell"

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3-Alphaphenylisopropylparacresol

Disinfectant—Claimed (U.S. 2247402, 2247403, and 2247404) as germicide.

Insecticide and Fungicide—Claimed (U.S. 2247402, 2247403, and 2247404) as insecticide and fungicide.

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U.S. 2247402, 2247403, and 2247404) as antioxidant.

Barium Tetraiodoisophthalate

Pharmaceutical — Claimed (U.S. 2247880) as nontoxic, soluble, x-ray contrast agent.

Castor Oil Fatty Acids Hydroxyisopropylamide

Chemical—Starting point (Brit. 541-682) in making emulsifying agents of low melting point by condensing with aliphatic aldehydes; water-soluble detergents, wetting and foaming agents, resistant to acids and alkalies and insensitive to calcium and magnesium, by condensing with aliphatic aldehydes and sulphonating.

Difluorodiphenylmethane

Chemical—New chemical claimed (U.S. 2238242) interesting for research and manufacturing.

4:4'-Dimethylallyloxydiphenylamine

Chemical—Starting point (Brit. 542216 and 542217) in making antioxidants for fats, oils, insecticides, and rubber.

Metaxylylmethylcarbinamine

Chemical—Intermediate (U.S. 2246529) for isoquinolin compounds.

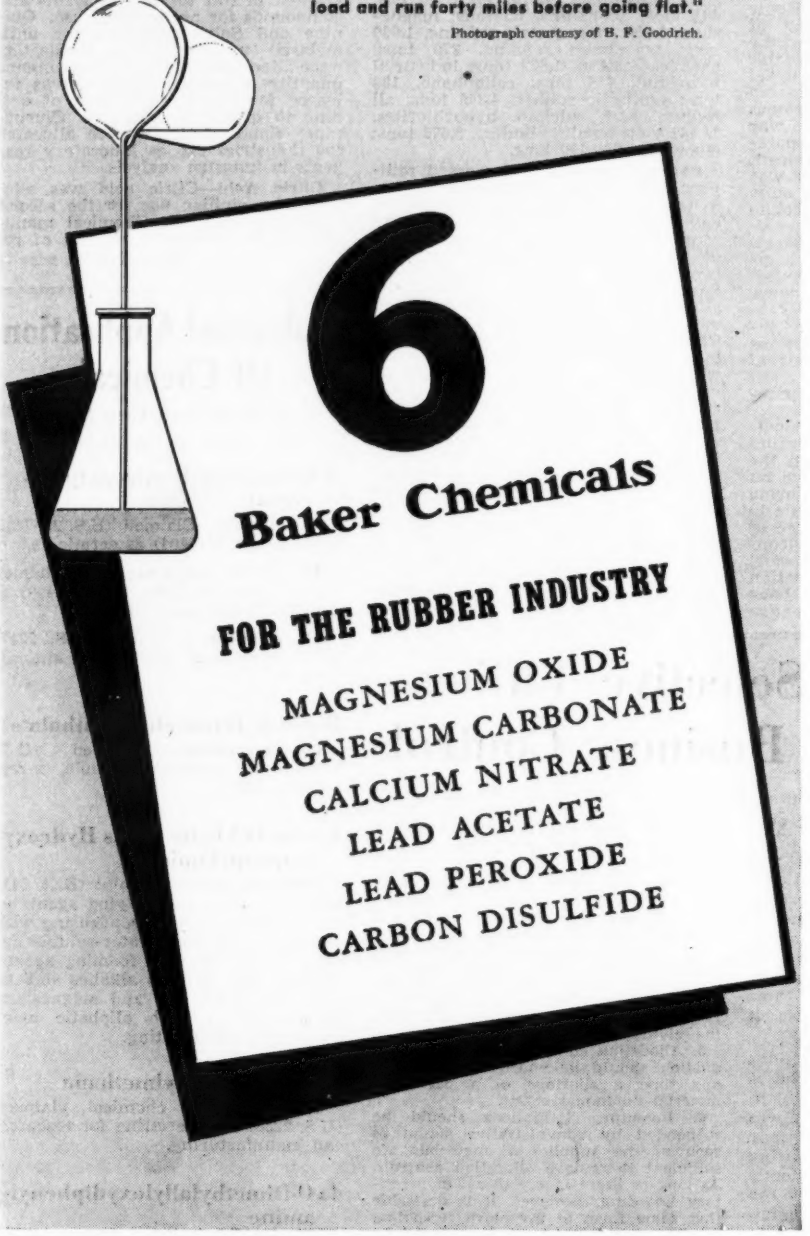
Pharmaceutical—Claimed (U.S 2246529) valuable for treating maladies of the nervous system.

A typical example of

B. F. GOODRICH DEVELOPMENT IN RUBBER

"The jagged holes were made by machine gun bullets that went right on through, but the tire didn't go flat. . . . Even with the air gone the tire itself will support the load and run forty miles before going flat."

Photograph courtesy of B. F. Goodrich.



When Rubber is

MORE THAN RUBBER

New Qualities Long Hoped for Developed in Various Synthetics

Out of our war-time shortages of natural rubber have come many synthetics that render a greater service. And here's the major reason. These synthetics were custom-built to *specific* rather than general needs.

The J. T. Baker Chemical Co., in step with the changing chemical needs of those who work with rubber, has been going along with this expanding technology. When chemicals were required to give synthetics certain qualities, Baker frequently made these chemicals to the rubber industry's defined specifications.

Today, Baker not only supplies large quantities of Calcined Magnesia to meet the exacting requirements of Neoprene compounders, but also Magnesium Carbonate for its reinforcing qualities and high tensile strength.

Baker makes four other sales leaders for the rubber industry to predefined specifications: Calcium Nitrate, Lead Acetate, Lead Peroxide and C[illegible]bon Disulfide.

If you have need for one or more of these chemicals—or require a special chemical custom-built to your own rigid specifications, we urge you to write. Our chemical, technical and executive staffs are at your service. Your inquiry will be treated in strict confidence.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., ***Executive Offices and Plant:*** **Phillipsburg, N. J.** ***Branch Offices:*** **New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.**

Baker's Chemicals

C. P. ANALYZED • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

April 20, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .37

Acetic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .07 - —
Acetone prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works. lb. .90 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.75

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks...lb. .07½- —

Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works..100 lbs. 12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride,[6] (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .50
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic,[6] fib. dms., works....lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls. .....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo. 27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up...lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. .95 - —

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —

Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, bots.....lb. 13.50 -15.50

Camphoric,[6] cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Caprylic, 90%, dms.....lb. No stocks

Capric, tech.,[6] ret. dms.....lb. No stocks

Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms...lb. Nominal

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric,[6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs, 1 ship't. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —

USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[1,3] dist., dms....lb. .17½- .19½

Corn oil,[1,3] s.d., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —

Cottonseed oil,[1,3] s.d., ret. dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .13

tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .12¼

Cresylic,[2,6] dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref... gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal., ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .550 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks. lb. .25 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, cns., dms., works..lb. .85 - 1.10

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .14 - .15

Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - .37
diluted, cbys.....lb. .20 - —

Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
N.F., dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots., lb. .30 - .34

Hydrofluoric, anhyd.,[6] cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, acid basis, lb. .08½- —

Hypophosphorous, USP djns., lb. .75 - .77

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
ten or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —

USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75% cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric,[3] dist., 95%, dms....lb. .28 - —

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[1,3] light, dms...lb. .21½- .22
dms., spot.....lb. .21½- .22
tanks, dlvd., E.....lb. .17½- .19½

Acid, Maleic,[6] powd., dms....lb. .30 - —
(Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .03 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 160 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic,[3] dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., 50-kilo lots up..kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., bots., cs., extra..lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[3] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1,3] s.d., tanks, works, lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Phosphoric,[6] food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld...100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works... .....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E... gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,3] s.d., dms., works, lb. .11¾- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1,3] double press., bgs.lb. .15¾- .16¾
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., ...lb. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton. 13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton. 17.50 - —
C.P., USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton. 19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs... lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —

Thioglycolic, highly purified, bbls., cbys., basis 100%.lb. 5.00 - 7.00

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.15 - —

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz. 23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz. 42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - .41
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —

Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, dms., works..lb. .32 - .33

Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —

Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00

Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble), light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] powd., bbls....lb. 1.86 - 1.96
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 1.81 - 1.91
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
tankcars, dlvd.....lb. .28 - —

Amyl[6] ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).

Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —

Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1880- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .1930- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1780- —
tankwagons, frt. alld. E. lb. .1830- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .091- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .085 - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....bl. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —

Capryl,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —

Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25

Denatured,[1,2,6] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .62
tanks, E. dlvd.....gal. .50 - —
tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....lb. .59 - .62
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .60
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —

SD23G (replaced by SD28H).

SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .58½- .61¼
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49¼- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[3,6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¾

Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal. 17.67 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 17.70½-17.73⅛
tanks .....gal. 17.60 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order

[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, ethyl, absolute, dms., c.l., works..gal.18.62 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal.18.65½-18.68¼
tanks .....gal.18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., extra, c.l., dlvd..gal. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., extra, c.l., dlvd., gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .37½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, dms., included, 3c. per gal. more.

Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, dms., works.....lb. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Aldol,[6] dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .2.30 - 2.35
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.60
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[3] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .29 - .30
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .57 - .58
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene dms., c.l., wks..gal. .86 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .88 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .83 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.,l, works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .1390- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs....lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 tons. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic, solu., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
20%, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cgys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works.....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al $(OH)_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point, lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, prec., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%,[3,4] c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .38 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms....lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms., lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100 lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.13.50 -14.00

Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton.69.00 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs.,4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate.
domestic, bgs., c.l., shipping points..ton.50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-limestone, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Percholorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs....lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofuoride,[6] bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports..ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate,[6] ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- .16¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - .19
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .17¼
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene mixed, dms., c.l., works, lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .662
NF, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Angelica atropurpurea root, dms., bls..lb. .80 - 1.35
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10¼- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .28½ Nom.
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto,[5] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17¼
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide... bots.oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. kilo.72.00 -73.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls...lb. .10 - .10¾

Arsenic,[6] chloride (arsenous), bots., lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous)
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.60 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian .....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340°F fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.20 - —
270-295°F fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-390°F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works, lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., c.l., Texas refy...ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.90 - 6.00

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium[6] carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works, ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSo_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.....lb. .35 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.35
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allo. up to 2c. per gal., gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 - .60
dms. .....lb. .55 - .56
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, dms., works.....lb. 2.20 - —

Beth root, bls.....lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l, same basis, lb. .11 - —
4 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

Carbon,[6] beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse....lb. .07½- —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse...lb. .07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse....lb. .06 - —
cns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.lb. .06 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. 08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls....lb. .90 - .95
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bags, c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3] dms., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs. unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .70 - .80
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis.....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugutive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis, lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Can you utilize?

ACETALDEHYDE
Nineteen drums — high purity.

ALUMINUM HYDRATE
Equivalent to some one hundred tons AL_2O_3

BARIUM CHLORIDE
Several carloads crystals.

BARIUM LANOLATE
Several tons — samples on request.

BENZOL SUBSTITUTE
Available drums, carloads or tank cars.

CALCIUM ARSENATE
More than 500 tons of material containing about 17% Arsenate and 17% Arsenite of Calcium.

CHLOROFORM
60 drums technical grade, some 30,000 pounds or part.

CITRIC ACID REPLACEMENT
On hand for prompt shipment.

METHYL ACETATE
8,000 gallons about 62% with METHYL ACETONE and some ETHYL FORMATE.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE
About 47% M. E. K., 32% Methanol and 21% water.

ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
Tank car quantities about 15% paradichlorobenzene.

PETROLEUM ETHER
5,000 gallons 75% purity with 25% chloroform.

PHOSPHORIC ACID 85% USP
60 carboys total 10,800 pounds or part.

SODIUM BENZOATE USP Powder
Just a few barrels.

SODIUM CITRATE USP XII
Just a few barrels.

SODIUM SULPHIDE FLAKES
One carload available.

SULPHURIC ACID
Large tonnage spent Sulphuric Acid—About 30% parachlorobenzene Sulphonic Acid—about 60°Be.

XYLENE
About 50,000 lbs. 3-Nitro Ortho Xylene Crude containing some 4-Nitro Ortho Xylene, sample on request.

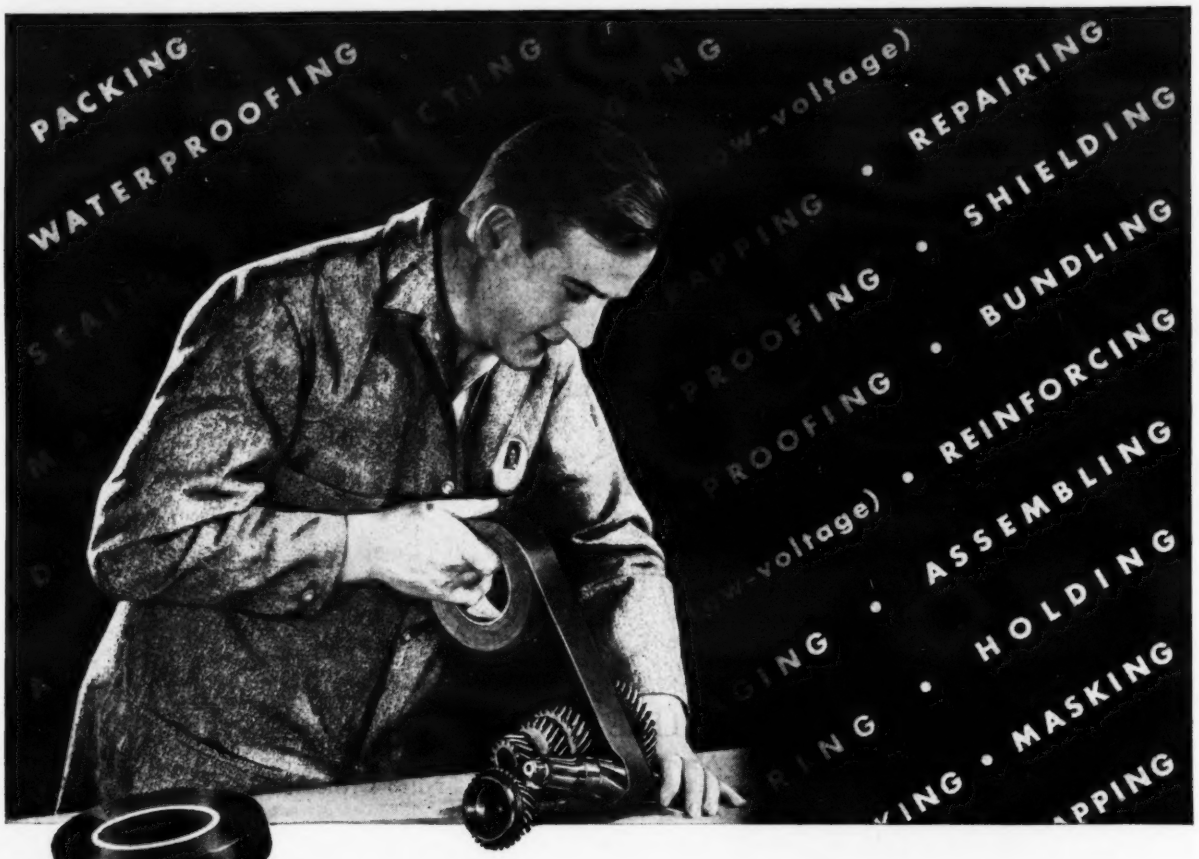
WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY
Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluefiag root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.)
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.50.00 - —
ten lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .03¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works.lb. .04 - 10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans .....lb. .05½- —
Minneapollis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
Brown, umber, burnt, Amer.. Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles..lb. .05⅞- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seatle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .83 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .56 - .57
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1825- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1875- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1725- —
tankwagons, same basis, lb. .1775- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Butyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works.. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] ingots or sticks, dlvd. lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. .95 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
smaller lots.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse. works, ft. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,5,6] dms., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .39
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd., ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.00 -44.50
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms., lbs.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80.% bgs., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms., lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - —
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.56 - 2.57
Camphor,[4] natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Camphor monobromated, dms..lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides .....lb. No stocks.
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, bgs..lb. .93 Nom.
Canadian, bgs.....lb. .93 Nom.
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. No stocks.
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .93 Nom.
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .94 - .95
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] c.p., dms., c.l. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —



HOLDING—On assembly line, holds parts in place till finally assembled; often becomes permanent part of assembly. Holds loose parts during shipment.

PROTECTING—Protects fine surfaces . . . stainless steel, plastics, etc. . . . during fabrication and shipment. Strips off quickly, cleanly without marring or leaving residue on finest finish.

MASKING—For electroplating, painting, sandblasting, polishing, cementing plastics, etc., forms a perfect protective mask that strips off clean. Impervious to most acids.

SEALING—A perfect weatherproof seal for cases, cartons, drums, packages. Seals vents on precision machinery while idle or in transit. Waterproof, air tight, fungicide-treated.

REPAIR-MAINTENANCE—Repairs water pipes, cable and wiring, air and water hose, boots, gloves, work clothes, tarpaulins, tool handles, etc. Ideal for plant maintenance work.

Got a "*One-Manpower*" Stockroom?

Short-handed in the stockroom? Then you'll be interested in this new technique that saves time and mistakes: Instead of stocking parts separately, complete assemblies or related parts of an assembly are bundled together into convenient, easy-to-handle units with MYSTIK Self-Stik TAPE.

With tight-gripping MYSTIK the bundling operation is done in an instant—yet the tape strips off easily and cleanly as units go on the assembly line.

But this is only one of thousands of time-saving uses production men are discovering for MYSTIK CLOTH TAPE. As a *production tool*, MYSTIK is working on assembly lines everywhere, performing difficult holding operations . . . It provides a *tough hide* to protect fine finished surfaces during shipping, fabrication or for masking . . . It's the perfect *seal* against corrosion and water damage for shipping and to protect idle machines . . . For *repair-maintenance* work around the plant it does countless jobs.

If you aren't using MYSTIK TAPE now, it's time to get acquainted with this versatile *new industrial tool*. Let your distributor or our field representative show you how MYSTIK can help you in every department of your plant.

FREE—*Put MYSTIK to test . . . or let it suggest time and cost-saving ways you can use it. Send for free sample roll and fact-filled literature. No obligation. Mystik Adhesive Products, 2639 N. Kildare, Chicago 39.*

MYSTIK Self-Stik ADHESIVE PRODUCTS

Self-Stik Cloth and Paper Tapes, Protective and Masking Materials, Waterproof Packaging Papers, Advertising Signs and Displays, Self-Stik Stencils

Carbon tetrachloride, tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.45 - 1.50
medium, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
decorticated, cs.....lb. .71 - .72
green, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
Carotene, cryst., research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, divd. gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, divd.....gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 8,800 A units per gm., tins, works..... 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works..1,000,000 units. .50 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .32 - .35
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point..lb. .22 - —
20 to 99, same basis...lb. .22¼- —
less than 20, same basis, lb. .22¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis..lb. .23½- —
20 to 99, same basis....lb. .23¾- —
less than 20 bgs.....lb. .24¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .17½- .18¼
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .19 - .20
Cassia[1] .....lb. No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor beans, bgs.. Brazilian ports..long ton.77.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.00 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —

Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tin..lb. 2.15 - 2.30
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt alld..lb. .30 - .35
granules, ctns., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., works.lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs. lb. .45 - .50
Roman, bls.....lb. No stocks
Charcoal, pinewood,[1] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., works, South. ton.30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - 4.10
tank, works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.25
powdered, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - 9.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 9.85
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silkbolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse..ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms.....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine,[2,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l..lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, coml, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms..lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 6.02 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13½*

* See note on Quinine.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs...oz. .62 + .13½*
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13½*

* See note on Quinine.

Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, No. 2, bls., lb. .53 - .53½
3, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Citrine ointment, jars.....lb. .95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Madagascar, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
futures, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
futures, bls.....lb. .17¼- .17¾
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Coaltar,[6] coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works....bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., divd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs...lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —

Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
blue, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19¼- .20¼
cns.....lb. .23 - .23½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .25¾- —
smaller containers, wks...lb. .27 - —
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,3,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu., 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19¼- .20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .28½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works...lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate,[6] precip., 8.3% Cu., 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs.. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, divd..100 lbs.10.20 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.10.95 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices.
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, New Orleans, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .11½ Nom.
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .31 - .32
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., divd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l., divd. 100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l., divd. 100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l., divd..100 lbs. 4.371 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.16 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.01 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., divd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal,[1] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l..ton.45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.. lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .74 - .75

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MAGNESIUM OXIDE HEAVY CALCINED
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Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd.. bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs.. lb. .58 - .58½
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[2] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .3325
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .35
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .1850
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same oasis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.. lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[6] tgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth.,[6] tgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 6% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd.. cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamid,[6] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.62½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld E..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .37 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton. 34.25 - —
Degras,[1] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .28 - .30
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .26½- .28½
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots..lb. 5.00 - 8.50
laboratory grade, bots..... 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether)
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast, ton. 22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. 55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2590- .2900
1-gal. cns., works.....lb. .2790- .3100
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .2040- .2350
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2090- .2400
tanks, works.....lb. .1940- .2250
Sepacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .49¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld., lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with sp. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 90%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Diethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1935- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .70 - .95
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, natural cleaned, bgs., lb. No stocks
decorticated, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .86 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene,[1,5] dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - .56
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .45 - —
steam-dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .56 - .58
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .52 - .53
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., according to tannin content..ton. 67.00 -68.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, NF, bls..lb. .30 - .35
imp., NF, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .08 - .10
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
reeds, cs.....lb. No stocks
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns., lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb. 17.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns., lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb. 12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb. 12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns...lb. 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb. 15.85 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 3, cns...lb. 2.85 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb. 13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb. 10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns., lb. 10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns..lb. 21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns..lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb. 12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G...lb. .65 - .70
40 Chome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[5].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .68 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .69 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azerin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives...lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
1075 Alizarin astral base..lb. 15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green..lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B...lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Mehhylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow...lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb 1.27 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.06
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .51
select, bndls.....lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride,[6] bots..oz. 21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs., oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl[6] (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric,[6] conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1276- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz. 10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .18
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., min. 2 tons..ton. 17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l.....ton. 14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton. 12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek, Argentine, bgs.....lb. No stocks
domestic, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, futures, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., works, lb. .13¼- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .17
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal. 17.00 -17.25
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton. 72.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works, ton. 78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton. 66.50 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French type, black, bgs..lb. .62 - .64
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .11½- .14
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton. 37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines....ton. 33.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton. 32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton. 31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton. 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .70

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Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[9] ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- .20½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic cryst., No. 1, bbls....lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 70-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05⅞- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .09075- —
Gulf Coast, 70-74 oct., tanks, gal. .05⅞- —
Group 3, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .05⅞- —
Pennsylvania, western, U.S. motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07⅝- .0805
natural, 26/70, Group 3, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¾
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97

Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.

Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian, root, bls.....lo. .36 - .37
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .41 - .42
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .42 - .43
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. No prices
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls..lo. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
hide,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-207, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-532, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .34½

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.

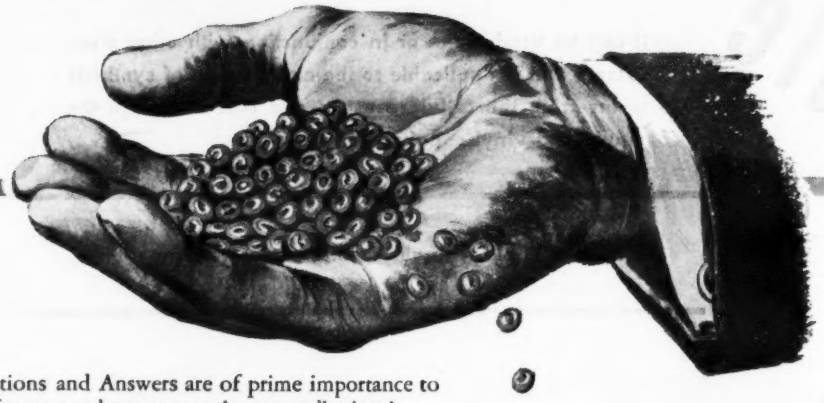
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .10½- .11
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .09½- .10
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks .....lb. .14¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks .....lb. .14¼- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15⅝- —
tanks .....lb. .15 - —
B.P., 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .15⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- —
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .14⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14⅞- —
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.. ...lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.. oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 7.70 - 8.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 7.95 - 8.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse. basis..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis, lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis, lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis, lb. .08 - —

Grease, house,[1,5] loose.....lb. .08¼- —
White,[1,5] choice, loose.....lb. .08⅞- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
15%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls. same basis..lb. .06⅜- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V.)
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindella robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liquid, fib. dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .12½- .13
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
33, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¼- —
35, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15⅞- —
36, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12⅝- —
37, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¼- —
39, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10⅝- —
40, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .15⅜- —
2, bgs., c.l., sam ebasis.lb. .13⅛- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14⅞- —
East India,[1] Batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis..lb. .10⅛- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .07½- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips, same basis.. lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts, c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis..lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12⅜- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅞- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
WB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l...lb. .08⅞- —
lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold and bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —

DO YOU KNOW THESE FACTS ABOUT ARMOUR'S ANIMAL GLUE?



These Questions and Answers are of prime importance to every manufacturer and processor who uses adhesives!

Q. Is Armour's Animal Glue adaptable to my processes?
A. Yes, and *without complicated chemical additions!* Simply varying the water content adapts it to machine and hand operations, to slow or quick set, to wide temperature ranges.

Q. Can I count on its uniformity from batch to batch?
A. Yes, the careful scientific controls in making Armour's Animal Glue *guarantee* complete uniformity...help assure efficient, uninterrupted production in your plant.

Q. Is it free from impurities?
A. Yes, every batch is commercially clean, clear and one hundred per cent glue. It's grease-free and chemically inactive ...there's no oxidizing, discoloring, flaking or shedding.

Q. What is its tensile strength?
A. Tensile strength up to 20,000 pounds per sq. in. gives the really tough bonding agent that means better performance for your products. That's why it's *glued for good* with Armour's.

Q. Will it deteriorate?
A. No. Unlike some adhesives, Armour's Animal Glue loses no performance qualities in storage. It has a long life in solution—lasts for a day instead of just a few hours!

Remember

THESE VITAL FACTS ABOUT ARMOUR'S ANIMAL GLUE!

Easy to prepare
Easy to use
Pure, clean, clear
Complete uniformity
Great tensile strength
High initial tack
Chemically inactive
Does not deteriorate

We suggest that you investigate the possibilities of Armour's Animal Glue for:

Calcimine
Barrel Sizing
Container Liners
Textile Sizing
Use in Dye Vats
Paper Boxes
Matches
Abrasive Products
Printers' Rollers
Rubber
Gummed Tape
Furniture
Clarification Processes

ARMOUR GLUE DIVISION
Manufacturers of Hide Glue, Bone Glue, Flexible Glues, Soluble Dried Blood, Blood Albumin
1355 WEST 31ST STREET CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

GLUE IT FOR GOOD WITH ARMOUR'S

Gum, copal, Philippine, Manila, extra bold, sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis, lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis...lb. .13¾- —
seeds, dust, same basis...lb. .08¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10⅛- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅜- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅜- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28⅜- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅜- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, c.s., c.l..lb. .30⅝- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices, higher. ¼c. to ½c.
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or whse. entry port..lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester gum, rosin type,[1,4] dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., etc.....lb. .1210- —
other points, same basis, lb. .1285- —
wood rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .095 - —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. .25 - .40
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .15 - .46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis..lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20⅝- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis...lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .60 - .65
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs.....lb. .99½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talba, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered.....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 22.65 - —
Harlem River, N.Y., frt. equald..ton. 28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald..ton. 28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kansas, frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., works..ton. 12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., works, ton. 12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. No prices
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Hematine, cryst., No. 1, bbls., lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5, bbls.....lb. .24 - —
Hematine, paste, No. 1, bbls...lb. .14½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .21 - .22
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,6] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, norm., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz. 15.00 - 25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.....oz. 20.00 - 25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. 20.00 - 22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 29.00 - 32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls., lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz. 50.00 -70.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz. 16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 16.00 -20.00
Hypernic, cryst., No. 1, bbls..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .34 - —
Extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Icthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian)
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb. 23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08½
solut., 42 be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .06½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate,[2,5] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¾- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .85 - .90
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF SYNTHETIC RESINS

RCI

blanketing the field

in number and quality

RCI PURE ALKYDS

Variations in the characteristics of RCI Pure Alkyd Solutions are sufficient to cover a multitude of requirements. This extensive group of unmodified alkyds blankets the field in number and excels in quality as well. Each is notable for extreme durability on either interior or exterior surfaces, high or low temperature baking or air drying, spraying or brushing.

RCI Pure Alkyds, classified as drying or non-drying, vary in oil length. Shorter types are ideally suited to air drying and low bake industrial coatings, while the "longer" grades are best adapted to finishes for high temperature curing. Non-drying pure alkyds, generally used in nitrocellulose finishes, produce lacquers of high solids content. Formulators are invited to consult our technicians in the selection of the Beckosol that will best meet their requirements.

Saturday Evenings at 8:30 (E. W. T.)
You Will Enjoy RCI's
"Symphony of the Americas"
Via Mutual Network Stations

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.

General Offices and Main Plant, Detroit 20, Michigan

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SYNTHETIC RESINS • CHEMICAL COLORS • INDUSTRIAL PLASTICS • INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .44 - .45
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .73 - .75

K

Kamala, cns.....lb. .45 - .50
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 41-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04¾- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .065 - .0755
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0725- .07375
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,6] pure, ref., trcs.....lb. .152½- —
prime steam, trcs.....lb. .144- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, bls....lb. .24½- .25
Greek, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Turkish, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,6] (metal) (see paint market)
Acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12¾- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22¾
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .23
Lead arsenate, standard, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .23½
¼-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21½
Naphthenate, 24%-80% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14½- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - .28
Red, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, precip.[4] 23.8% Pb, 160-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb., 60-gal. dms. lb. .06¼- —

Lead titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08¼- —
dlvd. other points..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.....lb. .13¾- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¾- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¾- .13½
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb. .39½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .40¾- .60
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .45
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .68
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .12 - .14
powder, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Russian, bls.....lb. .12 - .18
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Turkish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (See Ammonia, Nitrate, Limestone).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.. lb. .90 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .06 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.96
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works..lb. .50 - —

Lithopone,[1,6] ordinary, bgs (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
titanate,[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.os.25.50 -33.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage (ligusticum actae folium) root, dom., bls..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, new crop, tins..lb.16.00 -17.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 2.00 2.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 Nom.
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .62 Nom.
No. 1, bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms.....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¾- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa. and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. frt. alld. Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l. incl., dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, ctn.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.68.75 - —
dead-burnt[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -82.00
Maleic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25¾- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Napthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Me, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati.. ton.68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms.lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, E. Afr.....ton.65.00 -66.00
Manna flake, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .35 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Mid-west shipping points..ton.14.50 20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
California, French type, bls., Pacific coast..lb. .35 - .36
Chilean, bls.....lb. .19 - .19½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots...gram. .10 - —
Menthol, tech., synth., cns....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
USP,[1] natural, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.50
synth., cns.....lb.13.00 - —
racemic, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 9.15
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.23 - 1.94
50%, pails.....lb. 1.60 - 1.71
Mercury bichloride[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[3] dms.....lb. 2.45 - 2.47
Chloride,[3] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[3] cryst., powd.....lb. 2.72 - —
Iodide,[3] red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.38 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.48 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[3] NF (see Red, precipitated).
tech. (see Red, mercury, oxide).
yellow, USP, fib. dms.....lb. 3.07 - 3.09
red,[3] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[3] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.66 - 1.71
dms.....lb. 1.59 - 1.61
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10¼- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,2,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in Zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered Zone 4 price or at the Zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .0875- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .0975- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1475- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1150- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd..lb. .1275- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .1375- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1875- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10¼- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09¼- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10¼
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by Group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .69 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B. Sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1..gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga, Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] cns.....lb. .55 - 1.00
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
servicemen and consumers, lb. .40 - —

Methyl chloride, refrig., tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .36 - .40
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. ** -
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. .30 - .33
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works .....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. No stocks
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works.lb. .20½- .22½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton 43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .04 - —
1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

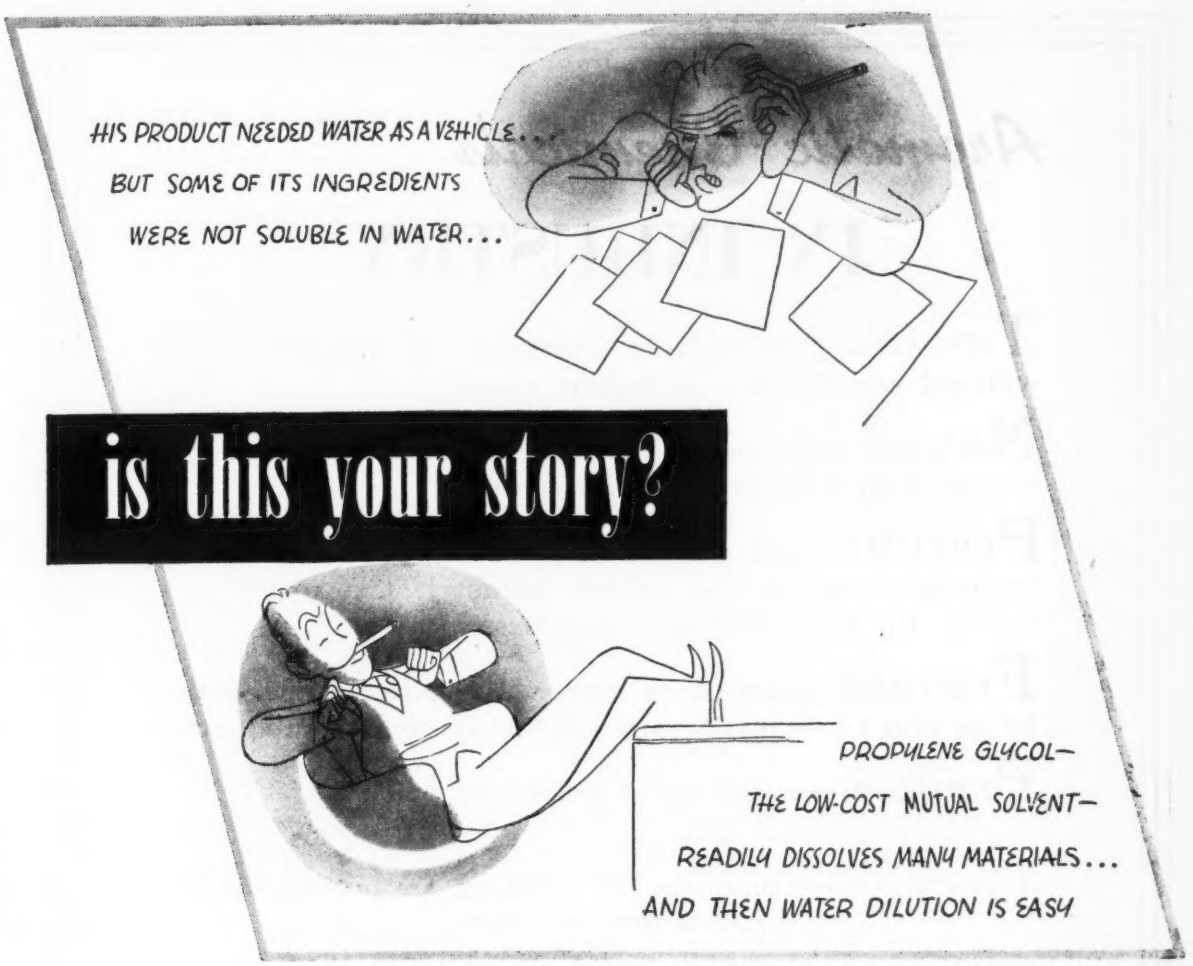
Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .12¼- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¾- —
Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18¼- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.34.60 - —
Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area No. 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.[6]lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .18
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. No stocks
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
Musk, synth., xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16½- .17
yellow, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .0725- 0775
Oriental, bgs.....lb. .0640- .0680
yellow, bgs.....lb. .1450- .1500
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .14¾
Myrobalans,[6] J1, whole, bgs..ton.*56.00 -57.00
crushed .....ton.*68.00 -70.00
J2, whole bgs.....ton.*47.00 -49.00
*Marine insurance extra and for buyer's account.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[3,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline, syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
Nepheline, syenite, pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Neroline, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,5] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¾
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,5] bbls.....lb. .18 - .18¾
Nicotine, sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works. lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60, cps., same basis. lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen, solut.,[6] tanks...ton N.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works.....unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + 4.40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .26
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[5] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Nutmegs,[1] West Indian, No. 1, futures, bgs..lb. .34¼- .34¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.S. .....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde).
bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.32 - 1.50
Angelica root, bots.....lb.125.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).


HIS PRODUCT NEEDED WATER AS A VEHICLE...
BUT SOME OF ITS INGREDIENTS
WERE NOT SOLUBLE IN WATER...
is this your story?
PROPYLENE GLYCOL—
THE LOW-COST MUTUAL SOLVENT—
READILY DISSOLVES MANY MATERIALS...
AND THEN WATER DILUTION IS EASY

Here are the facts of a tough case. PROBLEM: How could water serve as the vehicle . . . when some of the other ingredients just wouldn't dissolve in water? ANSWER: (it proved simple and economical) Dow Propylene Glycol, N. F., first dissolved those stubborn materials . . . brought them into a solution that mixed easily with water in the desired proportion.

When water-insoluble flavors, pharmaceuticals, or oils complicate your process, Propylene Glycol may be the product for you. It's low in cost, permitted for internal use, and an excellent mutual solvent for many substances and water.

Dow Propylene Glycol, of National Formulary quality, does other jobs, too . . . checks mold growth, retards drying out, improves physical properties, acts as an antifreeze. See what this multi-purpose material can do to cut your costs and improve your product. Send for Dow's free booklet today!

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Dow Propylene Glycol n.f.

DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Oil, anise, USP, Russian, cns.lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....o. 1.50 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.25
natural, Italian, coppers...lb. 8.50 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.40 Nom.
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.12.75 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb.15.00 -17.50
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.17.00 -20.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.18.00 -20.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l..
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1690- —
lb. .14 - —
cns.....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
tanks.....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1830- —
tanks.....lb. .1750- —
tanks.....lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .12¾- —

Oil, castor, sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l.....lb. .10¼- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .12¾- .13
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- .12½
l.c.l.....lb. .13¼- .13½
Cedarleaf,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.25
Celery, bots.....lb.18.50 -22.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.32.50 -35.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,6] Ceylon, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .85 - .86
tanks.....gal. .82 - .83
Codliver,[6] med., USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.40 - 2.50
Coriander, bots.....lb.30.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks.....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E.lb. .03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,6] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12½- .13¼
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, divd. E..lb. .07⅝- —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .03⅝- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).

Oil, cumin, bots.....lb. No stocks
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb.10.00 Nom.
weed, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,6] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram, per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.12.00 Nom.
Bourbon, cns.....lb.13.00 -14.00
Russian, cns.....lb.15.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -22.50
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
Juniper berry, dom., bots...lb.10.00 -15.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Lard,[1,5] com., No. 1, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l....lb. .14½- —
Winter, strained, bbls., c.l., lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l....lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices.
Lavandin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Lavender flower, French, cns.. lb. No prices
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00

Oil, lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[4] cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless .....lb.55.00 -60.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns...lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns...lb.12.50 -13.50
Linseed,[1,6] raw, dms., c.l...lb. .1550- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1600- .1660
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms., c.l., lb. .1305- .1550
tankcar .....lb. .1270- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, extax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-800 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal .25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks.. gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650, steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.60 - 5.25
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tankcars .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Mustard seed,[6] exp., dms., extra, l.c.l..lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1,3] 15°, bbls., c.l..gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls. c.l.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
Neroli, bots.....lb.200.00 -300.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Oleo,[1] extra dms., Chicago..lb. .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1275- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-¼% f.f.a., works, dms. extra..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb.100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palm kernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- .06½
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, same basis..gal. .08 - —
350° flash, 70-89 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .09½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .06½- .15
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .06¼- .09¾
Patchouli, cns.....lb.20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, works. lb. .12⅞- .13⅛
bleached, deod., tanks, divd E. lb. .1501- —
hydrogenated, tanks, divd. E. lb. .1573- .1578
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .04 - —
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
import, cns.....lb. No prices
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 7.50 - —
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.05 - 8.22
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.35 - 4.50
Pine,[1,6] ret. dms., c.l., divd. E..gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., ret. dms., divd. E.gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....o. 3.10 - 3.15
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmont., Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,5] bulk, New Orleans, lb. .1156½- —
Red,[1,3] dist., ret. dms., divd. lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, divd.....lb. .12½- —
double dist., ret. dms., divd., lb. .15⅞- .16⅞
Saponified, same prices.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. No stocks
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms., lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .69 - —
3rd rectified.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 Nom.
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tankcars .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, Am. ports, lb. .089 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .18

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125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, snakeroot, Canada, cns....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1],[5] crude, tanks, Decatur..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1296- .1335
tanks .....lb. .1256- —
deod., Winter, tankcar.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .05½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1386- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms.....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.84
Sunflower,[6] imp., ref., tanks.lb. .1435- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04¼- —
Tallow,[3],[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½-
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. .....lb. .39½- .40
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .25 - —
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.....lb.27.00 -30.00
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms ..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .43
65-75 vis., c.l.....gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .43
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., extra, c.l..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .46
95/105 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .41½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47½- .50½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .46 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52 - .55
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .48 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .57
175/185 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57½- .60½
200/210 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .54 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60 - .63
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .60 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .66 - .69
335/345 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .61 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .67 - .70
San Francisco, 55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. iron drums, 65 dms..gal. .40 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .49½- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .51½- .54½
145 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .57 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .60½- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .72 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns.. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed,[1] cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb.10.00 -10.50
Oleostearin,[1] dms., Chicago....lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., wks. ton. 8.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are 1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroanilin toner[1].....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1],[5] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
kgs. .....lb. .80 - —
Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12¼- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
Ala., etc.....lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
other points.....lb. .12½- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs., lb. .09 - .09½
sweet, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .08½- .09
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .90 - .95
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Verona, bls.....lb. No stocks
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[2],[6] 30.4° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .22 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

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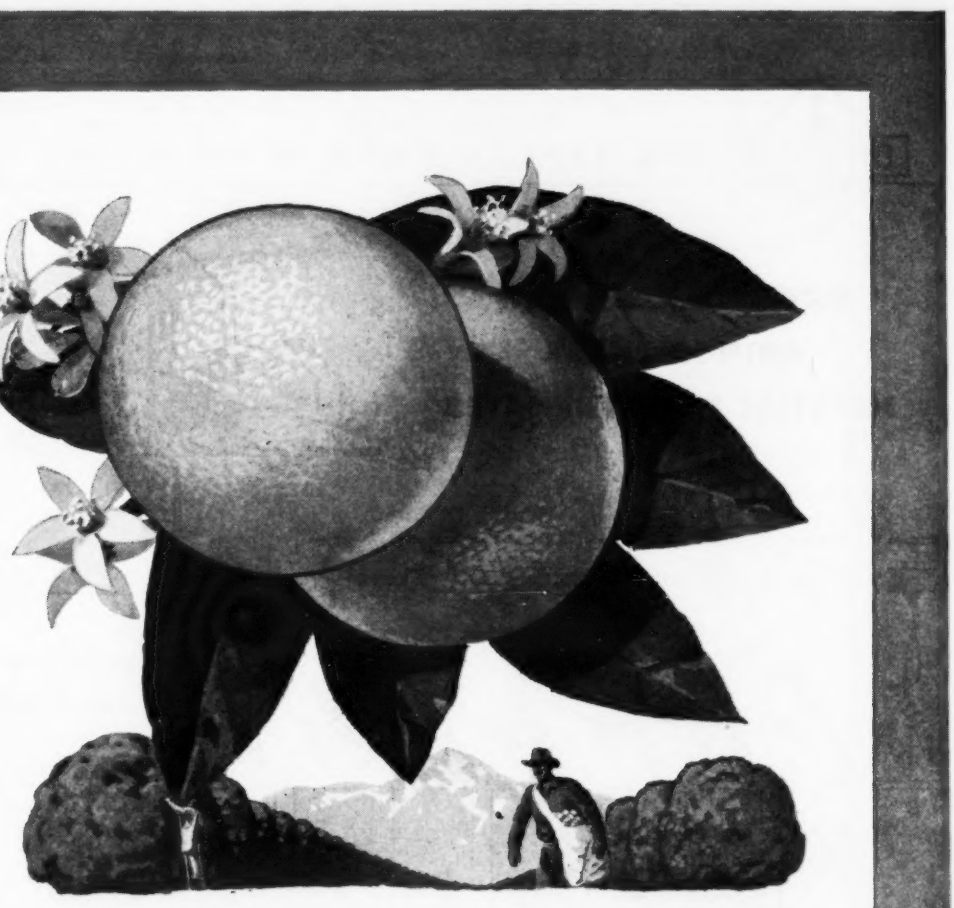
Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Papaverine, natural, synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Caliente, bgs..lb. .36 - .36½
Chilean, choice, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
fair, bgs.....lb. .27½- .28
Portuguese, choice, bgs....lb. .41½- .42
extra fancy, bgs.....lb. .41 - .41½
good, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, fancy, bgs.....lb. .50 - .51
fair, bgs.....lb No stocks
good, bgs.....lb. .48 - .49
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .26½- .28
Paracresol,[6] bbls., wks.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene,[4] dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude, scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼ —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0520- —
122-124 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0585- —
Paraffin, fully refined, slabs, loose, 128-130 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0585- —
130-132 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, same basis. lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde, [3],[6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots works.....lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks. lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .43 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Penicillin, ampules, per 100,000 units. 1.54 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .33 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- .07½
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs..lb. .10 - —
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .1050-
4 to 24 bgs.....lb. .1100- —
red, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs..lb. .32½ Nom.
sports, old crop, bgs...lb. .46 Nom.
Congo, bgs.....lb. .25 Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs.....lb. No stocks
longs, old crop, bgs....lb. No stocks.
Chillies, Mombassa, bgs...lb. .24¾ Nom.
Niger, fair, bgs.....lb. .23 Nom.
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½ Nom.
Unganda, washed, bgs....lb. No stocks
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs. .....lb. .1295 Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls...lb. .70 - .75
import, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[4] Zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950



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Because it's made only of fruit from the "Sunkist" groves of California...in the largest orange products plant in the world...accepted and reordered by men and women who know orange flavor.

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Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant:
THE EXCHANGE ORANGE PRODUCTS CO., ONTARIO, CALIF.

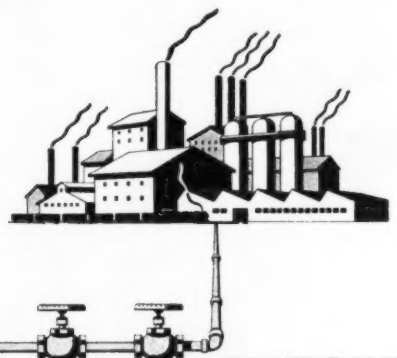
Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

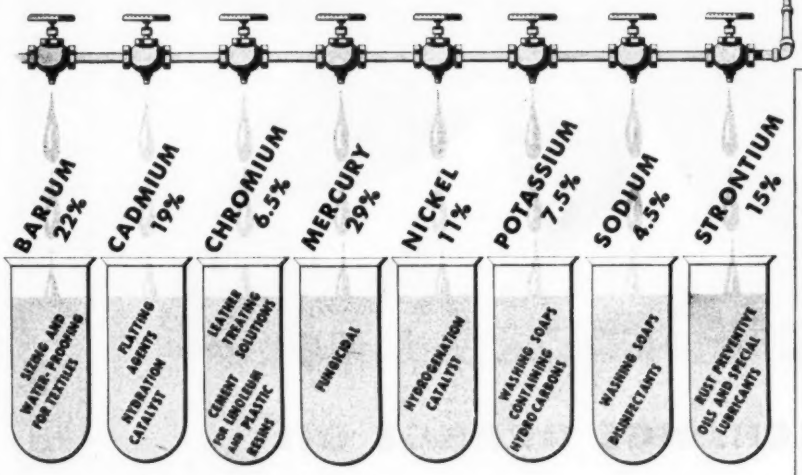
Perchloroethylene, Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point	lb.	.0876- .0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0926- .0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E) N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.		
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
USP, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
extra amber, dms., c. l.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.04¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 - —
snow, c.l., dms.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾- —
soft, c.l., dms.	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
Deposit on ret. dms. $4.		
Petrolatum prices dms. extra, ret.		
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	.93 - 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast	bbl.	1.06 - 1.86
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.01 - 1.25
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, West	bbl.	.70 - 1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10 - 1.22
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60 - 1.77
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—		
Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½- —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10 - —
light	bbl.	1.20 - —
diesel	gal.	.04 - —
stove dist.	gal.	.05 - —
Group 3, No. 2	gal.	.03½- —
Group 3, No. 5	bbl.	.85 - —
No. 6	bbl.	.80 - .85
Kansas, No. 2	bbl.	.85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2	gal.	.03⅝- —
No. 6	bbl.	.90 - —
14-16	bbl.	.97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.07 - .07⅝
No. 2	gal.	.07 - .0805
No. 3	gal.	.06⅞- .07⅝
36-40 gravity	gal.	.07 - .07⅝
bunker C, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	1.97 - —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.72 - —
New Haven, Conn.	bbl.	1.77 - —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.62 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks	gal.	.07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07⅞- .07⅛
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼- —
196-200 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼- —
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
East Coast, N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.135 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1430- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1150- —
Detroit	gal.	.1380- —
Hartford	gal.	.1430- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1280- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1240- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1220- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.125 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.135 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11 - —
Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J.	gal.	.21½- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21½- —
No. 3, same basis	gal.	.22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis	gal.	.228 - —
No. 30, tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld.	gal.	.223 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½- —
V.M.&P. at refinery:— California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 190 i.p.b., 310 e.p., Los Angeles	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	lb.	.07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark (200 gals.)	gal.	.125 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)	gal.	.25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .07⅛
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06⅝- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .07⅛
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Sulphonates,[6] 63% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10 - .10½
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09⅝- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09⅞- .10⅜
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼- —
Petroleum xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.		
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.	lb.	3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50 - —
Phenol,[3,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½- .10⅝
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.87 - .92
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt.	lb.	.49 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots.	lb.	2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.	lb.	4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	5.50 - 7.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		
Phosphate rock,[1,8] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., MPR 240, bulk, ar at mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.20 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., MPR 240 same basis	long ton.	2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., MPR 240 same basis	long ton.	3.20 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., MPR 240, same basis	long ton.	4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., MPR 240, same basis	long ton.	5.20 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.		
finely ground, 65.5%, MPR 240, 30% P_2O_5 minimum,	short ton.	2.90 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.10 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.45 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% p.b.l., 5% i. & a., MPR 240, same basis	long ton.	5.10 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., MPR 240, same basis	long ton.	5.60 - —
refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	4.75 - —
30%, P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	4.95 - —
31%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.05 - —
32%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.30 - —
33%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.80 - —
Phosphorus,[6] red, amorphous, cs.,	lb.	.40 - .44
tins, export	lb.	.55 - —
yellow,[6] cns.	lb.	.23 - .25
dms.	lb.	.25 - —
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.	lb.	.38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35 - .40
kgs., works	lb.	.45 - .50

ORONITE CHEMICALS

THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

ORONITE RESEARCH BRINGS THESE METALLIC NAPHTHENATES





Individual metallic naphthenates will undoubtedly be valuable for many important applications. A few possible uses are suggested in the above chart. While these Oronite Naphthenates are not yet available in commercial quantities... laboratory samples are ready for distribution. Following are descriptions of the eight Oronite Naphthenates mentioned above.

Naphthenate	*Metal Content,%*	*Comb. Wt. of Naph. Acids*	*Appearance*
Barium*	22	240	Amber amorphous solid
Cadmium	19	240	Amber solid
Chromium	6.5	240	Amber semi-solid
Mercury	29	240	Amber semi-solid
Nickel	11	240	Green solid
Potassium	7.5	240	Amber semi-solid
Sodium	4.5	240	Amber solid
Strontium	15	240	Amber amorphous solid

Send for a laboratory sample of one or more of these Oronite Metallic Naphthenates today. Be sure to specify which naphthenate you want, and remember Oronite Research Chemists are at your service should you desire assistance with your problem. There is no cost or obligation, of course.*

OTHER PRODUCTS by ORONITE

Oronite Wetting Agent is a semi-fluid material valuable in both acid solutions and hard water.

Oronite Aliphatic Acids have valuable froth control properties in the flotation treatment of many types of ores.

Oronite Polybutenes are relatively high molecular weight co-polymers of straight and branched chain olefinic pure hydrocarbons. They serve many special manufacturing and industrial purposes.

Oronite Sodium Sulfonates, derived from petroleum sulfonic acids, are used as emulsifiers, emulsion breakers, anti-rust compounds, fat-splitting agents and metal cleaners; in oil emulsions, insecticides and sprays.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. 1035

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

Russ Building, San Francisco 4, California
White-Henry-Stewart Bldg., Seattle 1, Wash.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
Standard Oil Bldg., Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.07	.08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).			
Picrotoxin, bots	oz.	3.00	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls	oz.	3.75	5.10
Nitrate, bots., vls	oz.	3.65	5.00
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.22	.22½
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works	gal.	.31	—
l.c.l., works, dms. incl.	gal.	.32&	—
tanks, dlvd. E	gal.	.27	—
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	1.85	1.90
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	lb.	16.00	—
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00	—
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.04	.06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works	lb.	.03½	—
Linseed, dms	lb.	.05	.05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, dms	100 lbs.	3.25	—
stands, 200 lbs	stand.	6.00	—
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.04	.06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Podophyllin	dms.	8.75	9.00
Pokeroot, bls	lb.	.11	.12
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs	lb.	.80	.85
Poppy flowers, bls	lb.	.60	.70
Seed, Canadian, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
domestic, blue, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Dutch, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, white, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.33½	.34
Potash abietate	lb.	.08	—
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	.30
cns.	lb.	.31	.33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns.	lb.	.13	.15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19	.21
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.			
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms.	lb.	.25	—
100-lb. kgs	lb.	.26	—
Carbonate,[6] cal., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	—
hydrated,[6] 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.14	.20
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19	.21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.31	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.68½	—
liquid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.56	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.68½	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	8.06	—
solid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.56	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.93½	—
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	.07⅛
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.03¾	.03½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02⅞	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	.06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs	lb.	.24	.28
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., wks.	lb.	.11	.11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119	.13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.09¾	.11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119	.13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	.16	.18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs.	lb.	08	Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms.,	lb.	.33½	.38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.			
Cyanide,[6] dms., works	lb.	.55	—
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	.34	.40
Glycerophosphate, 75% s o l., cns., cbys.	lb.	1.65	1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.65	1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.34	.36
Hypophosphite, cns	lb.	.72	.75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs	lb.	3.46	—
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	3.35	—
Iodide, bots., cns	lb.	1.44	1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35	1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.20	—
25% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21	—
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.	lb.	.19	.21
powd., bbls	lb.	.25	—
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports	unit-ton.	.53½	—
granular, 50-52% K_2O	unit-ton.	.53½	—
Russian,[5] future shipt., subject to safe arrival.	unit-ton.	.53¼	—
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.: 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.			
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.37	.50
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	.31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works	lb.	.09¾	.11
Permanganate, tech., dms., wks.	lb.	.19¾	.20¼
USP, dms., works	lb.	.20½	.21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
Prussiate, red, kgs	lb.	.50	.53
Yellow, bbls	lb.	.16	.17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls	lb.	.18	—
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	200.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	—
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.00	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks.	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
40.5° Be, ret dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	6.50	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
Sulphate, NF, gran	lb.	.14	.20
powd., bbls	lb.	.15	.21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Alt. or Gulf ports.	ton.	36.25	—
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms	lb.	.70	.78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12	—
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works	oz.	14.20	14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports	ton.	26.00	—
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.40	.48
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.45	.50
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb.	.23	.25
Berries, bgs	lb.	.20	.21
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb.	.65	.70
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.25	4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3	gal.	.03¾	—
Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bls	lb.	.65	.66
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾	—
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾	.04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03¾	—
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾	.04¼
Chi., ton lots	lb.	.04½	—
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.38	.40
Purple lake (see Red).			
Putty, com'l, dms	100 lbs.	3.15	—
linseed oil, raw, dms	100 lbs.	5.00	—
refined, dms	100 lbs.	5.50	—
standard, dms	100 lbs.	4.20	—
Pyrethrum, [1,6] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works	gal.	9.25	9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works.	gal.	7.15	—
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works.	gal.	10.05	—
flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.31½	—
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.33¾	—
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.25	—
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald.	gal.	1.55	1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis.	lb.	.45	.45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports.	long ton.	8.00	10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).			
Pyronate, dms., works	gal.	.75	1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines.	ton.	10.00	11.50
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	13.00	13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	9.50	—
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	11.50	—
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.			
Pyroxylin, transparent, cs., wks.	lb.	.19	—
black, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
China, white, ivory, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
dense, white, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
gray, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
mixed, mottled, cs., works.	lb.	.14	—
translucent pastels, cs., wks.	lb.	.17	—
transparent, cs., works	lb.	.19	—
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
mixed colors, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
white, cs., works	lb.	.17	—

Q

Quassia chips, bls	lb.	.08	.09
Quebracho extract,[1,6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
Quebracho extract, clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¼	.06¾
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works	lb.	.04375	.0506
tanks, works	lb.	.04075	—
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.089	—
l.c.l., bgs	lb.	.0915	—
Queen of the meadow root, bgs.	lb.	.11	.13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.26	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.10	—
No. 2	lb.	.09½	—
No. 3	lb.	.09	—
solid, bxs	lb.	.18½	—
Quicksilver,[1] flasks (76 lbs. net)	flask.	155.00	160.00
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	1.30	1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.	oz.	1.06	+ .13¼*
powd., precip., cns	oz.	1.01	+ .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz.	.71	+ .13½
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.84	+ .13¼*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05	+ .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05	+ .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07	+ .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.60	+ .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.78	+ .13½
Dihydrobromide, bets., 50 ozs..	oz.	.86	+ .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.25	+ .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns.. 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07	+ .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.00	+ .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.20	+ .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.76	+ .13¼

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

SPENCER KELLOGG
RESEARCH LABORATORIES

announce the development of a new Linseed Varnish Oil which approaches

SPONTANEOUS POLYMERIZATION

"KELVITOL"

LINSEED VARNISH OILS, according to the origin of the seed, will body to Z-5 at a temperature of 590°F. in from five to seven hours. Kellogg's Superior "C" will require about 35% to 40% less time. Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc., have now produced a varnish oil, "KELVITOL", which polymerizes in so short a time that it can be regarded as spontaneous.

KELVITOL heated to 585°F., in a two-drum open unit and taken off the fire will rise to 605°F., and on cooling will acquire Z-5 body without further heating! Or if it is found safer to use a somewhat lower temperature, the oil may be pulled from the fire at about 580°F.: it will rise to 590-595°F., and with very little further heating will acquire Z-5 body.

KELVITOL polymerizes so fast that even when held for only two hours at 580°F., it will acquire Z-5 upon cooling! (Regular varnish oil at this low temperature would require over eight hours.)

RESULTS: light color, approximately half the acid value of similar oils with long cooks (regular varnish oil at Z-5 will have an acid value of about 15 as against about 8 for KELVITOL!), and highly improved waterproofness of films.

KELVITOL can now be obtained in drum lots for test: it will command a premium of 2.5 cents per pound. The chemist on becoming acquainted with the behavior of KELVITOL will naturally decide the best "*modus operandi*" for this amazingly active oil.

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, INC.
BUFFALO 5, N. Y.

KELLOGG'S THE BEST SELLS 1894

THE FIRST NAME IN VEGETABLE OILS

Quinine hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.06 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs....oz. .99 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge:—See note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .05 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Red, alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Red, cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls.. E. Rockies...lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, 40 dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls.. works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Red, maroon, cadmium, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.73 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.75 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para[2] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04½- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
22%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.75 - 2.88
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.90 - 2.92
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb .68 - .7t
USP, cryst., dms., frt. alld. E of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14½
Rosin, gum,[1,2]:—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.90 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.97 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.60 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.64 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.66 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.66 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.72 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.88 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.18 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Wood, F.F.,[1,2] dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. 4.32½- 4.35
t.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.62½- 4.65
Rotenone,[1,2] bbls., works.....lb.10.90 -13.50
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .70 - .75

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .32 Nom.
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Spanish, tins.....lb.42.00 -43.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Sage,[1] Calif., leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .32 - .33
Dalmatian-type, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .21 - .21½
fair, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Greek type, fair, bls.....lb. No stocks
good, bls.....lb. No stocks
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .25 - .25½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.60 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref. gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.190.00 -200.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
dom., bls., Calif.....lb. .82 - .83
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns,, 10 lbs..lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs. lb. No stocks
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots, lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3660- —
Chicago .....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3550- —
Chicago .....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works.. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis..ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.16.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.14.00 - —

Flash Welding and Stripping a Steel Drum

WELDING "know-how" is traditional with RHEEM. In one automatic operation, the side seam of a steel drum is welded and . . . amid a shower of sparks from the welder . . . produces a strong, smooth, leak-proof, flash-welded side seam. RHEEM drums are dependable.

In a single day RHEEM plants roll out more than 50,000 drums—drums built to withstand the strain and rough treatment of transportation and weather.

If your product, or your plans call for steel shipping containers of any size . . . light or heavy gauge . . . plain, lithographed or galvanized . . . or with baked protective linings . . . look to RHEEM for your answer. Call upon the nearest RHEEM office.

RHEEM's nation-wide network of plants is prepared to deliver drums where and when you want them.

RHEEM

Your Product Deserves the Protection of a Rheem Container

RHEEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Executive and General Sales Offices

NEW YORK • SAN FRANCISCO • LOS ANGELES • CHICAGO • WASHINGTON, D. C.

15 Plants Cover Every Major Market in the U.S.A.—3 Plants Serve Australia

Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .27
Silver bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32⅝- —
Silver nucleinate, USP, bots., dms..oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms.. oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton 12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¾
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

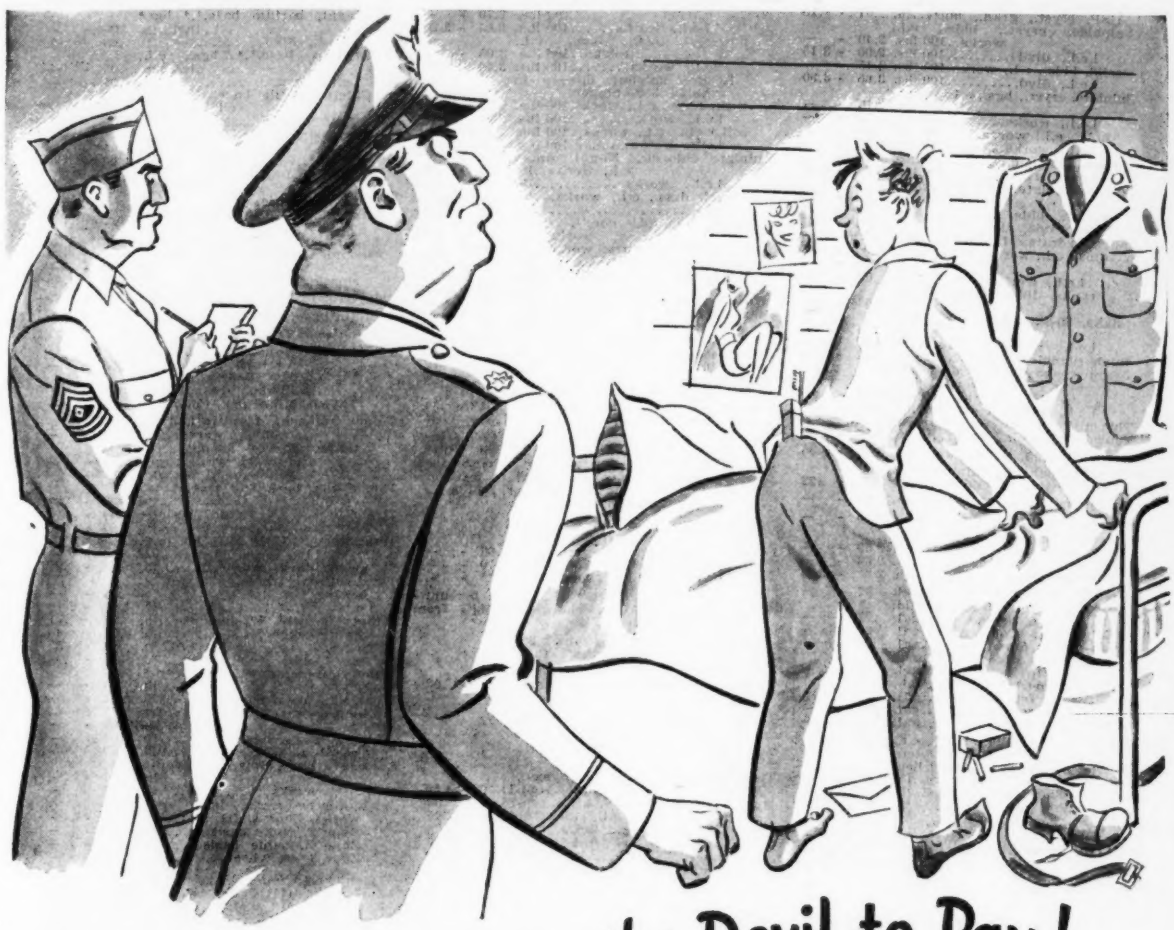
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south, bound, of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93°, Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08⅛
Soda bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works, lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.90
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works.. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l. works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .08½

Soda chromate,[1,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhyd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., lb. .24 - .26
tech. (see Soda caustic)
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.60 - —

Soda hyposulphite, pea cryst., bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton 30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton 27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton 33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton 32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton 30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., wks. frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90

Soda orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextoratary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16¾
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equal. lb. .19 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
gran., bbls., dms., works, lb. .10 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.40 - —



There's Going to Be the Devil to Pay!

Yes—and there's the devil to pay in your plant if lack of uniformity in solvents throws the whole production line out of gear.

But—you can avoid that headache by specifying SKELLYSOLVE. A given type of SKELLYSOLVE ordered tomorrow, or any time, will be identical in characteristics with that same type ordered now. SKELLYSOLVE means dependable uniformity, because, in refining it, we depend on *accurate, scientific, instrumented quality control.*

SKELLYSOLVE
***in the* OIL, PAINT *and* DRUG FIELD**

The Skellysolve line includes naphthas specially fractionated for all laboratory and industrial uses. We furnish a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, as well as many other special hydrocarbons. Our technical staff has aided many manufacturers in developing formulas for new or improved products which have proved to be of great value. Write or wire for full information today.

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Soda phosphate, tribasic, crys., kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —

USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic). Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.

Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, b g s., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, divd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.80
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.42.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.80
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls...lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works, lb. .03¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand cont. 125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms..lb.10.50 - —
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 - —
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash,[5] dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire enamel,[6] ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works..lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 1.80 - 1.85
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super. bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .11 - .11½
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Wheat, chick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
96%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Strontium iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Strychnine arsenite, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, USP, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms.....lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, dms.....lb. 4.50 - —
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiozole, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works...lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., works, lb. .16 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a.,
Superphosphate, bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

triple, 40% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —

Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls., Calif.....lb. .88 - .90

T

Talc, dom., ordinary grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 - .30
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,6] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat). dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06¾- .07
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .07¾- .07½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.50 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,6] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil,[1,6] 15-16%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara, powd.....ton.120.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
Tartar emetic, USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .54 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21¼
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] dms., 25-lb. lots, lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .58
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, bls., Pacific coast..lb. .82 - .84
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .63½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,6] bgs., c.l., divd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l.,divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast ¼c. higher, c.l., divd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, PC, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .78 - .82
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
Toluol (toluene), 1° nitration, ret. dms., works..gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls., lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .27 - .32
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms...lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., divd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., divd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07¼- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, Zone 1, frt. alld...lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] tech., cns., works..lb. .28 - .39½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works...lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .69 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .12 - .12½
Haitian, bls., Miami or New Orleans..lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms....gal. .88 - .90
sulphate-wood, ret. dms....gal. .65½- .76
wood,[1] d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms....gal. .80 - .83
tanks .....gal. .74 - .75

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root) True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports. ton.37.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopeville, Va., NH_3, ton.112.80 - —
usual Atla. and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —

C and D prices are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.

Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,1 Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more, tins..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, 25 lbs. or more, tins..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
lignin, 25 lbs. or more, tins, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.60 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver). B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Wattle bark,[1] E. African, bgs., f.a.s...ton.53.00 - —
S. Afr., bgs., f.a.s.....ton.53.00 - —
Extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¼- .06¼
tanks .....lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05595- .05845
S. Afr., tannin, ex dock, lb. .0573- .0597
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro-crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
crude, pure, African, bgs., ton..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .43
Western hemisphere, bgs., ton..lb. .44¾ Nom.
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton, lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52¼- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton, lb. .35 - .36
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .41 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .73¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots .....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¾
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .82¾- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .80 - .89
Carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots .....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots .....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots .....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks.
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17¼

Wax, micro-crystalline, 190-195 m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.15 -	.15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.28¾-	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.29 -	.29¼
Montan, domestic, bgs.	lb.	.30 -	.35
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton	lb.	.49½-	.51¾
smaller lots	lb.	.50½-	.61¾
refined, bgs., ton	lb.	.62 -	—
smaller lots,	lb.	.63 -	.72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.			
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.26 -	.27
cakes, cs.	lb.	.27 -	.28
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.60 -	—
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l.	ton.	18.00	-22.00
l.c.l.	ton.	20.00	-24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.	ton.	21.00	25.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.	ton.	20.00	-24.00
l.c.l.	ton.	21.00	-25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l.	ton.	22.00	-26.00
l.c.l.	ton.	23.00	-27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works.	ton.	6.00 -	—
smaller lots, N.E., works,	ton.	7.00 -	9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 90¾%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	9.35	-10.10
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l.,	ton.	8.60 -	9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	6.25 -	7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	13.00 -	—
gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.45 -	—
putty grade, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.00 -	—
Paris white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00	-28.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.00	-15.00
l.c.l.	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.	lb.	.06 -	.07
thin, natural, bgs.	lb.	.16 -	.17
rossed, green, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).			
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	ton.	20.00 -	—
60 mesh, same basis	ton.	24.00 -	—
80 mesh, same basis	ton.	27.00 -	—
100 mesh, same basis	ton.	30.00	-32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.20 -	.23
Levant, bgs.	lb	4.50 -	4.75
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.50 -	.60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.85 -	.86
Xylol,[4] (xylene), indus., ret. dms., works.	gal.	.32 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.27 -	—
West Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27 -	—
Xylol, 10°, ret. dms., works.	gal.	.35 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.30 -	—
5°, ret. dms., works.	gal.	.42 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.37 -	—
3°, ret. dms., works.	gal.	.47 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.42 -	—
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J.	gal.	.26 -	—

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.	lb.	1.90 -	2.00
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms.	lb.	.35 -	—
90 B units, dms.	lb.	.45 -	—
200 B units, dms.	lb.	.50 -	—
300 B units, dms.	lb.	.60 -	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul.	lb.	.22 -	—
Barium chromate price differentials on deliveries in the various other State and city zones are the same as those for chrome yellow, which are set forth below.			
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35 -	2.25
Cadmium, CP, bxs.	lb.	1.35 -	1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.55 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.65 -	—
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.16 -	—
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch pink, bbls.	lb.	.09 -	.11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.37 -	—
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75 -	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.,	lb.	2.56 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	2.58 -	—
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½-	.06¾
yellow, bbls., works.	lb.	.02 -	.02¾
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0845-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0965-	—
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
synth, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0685-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.071 -	—
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.16 -	—
Navy spec. type, contract,	lb.	.16 -	—
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.21 -	.25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	3.00 -	5.75
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.36

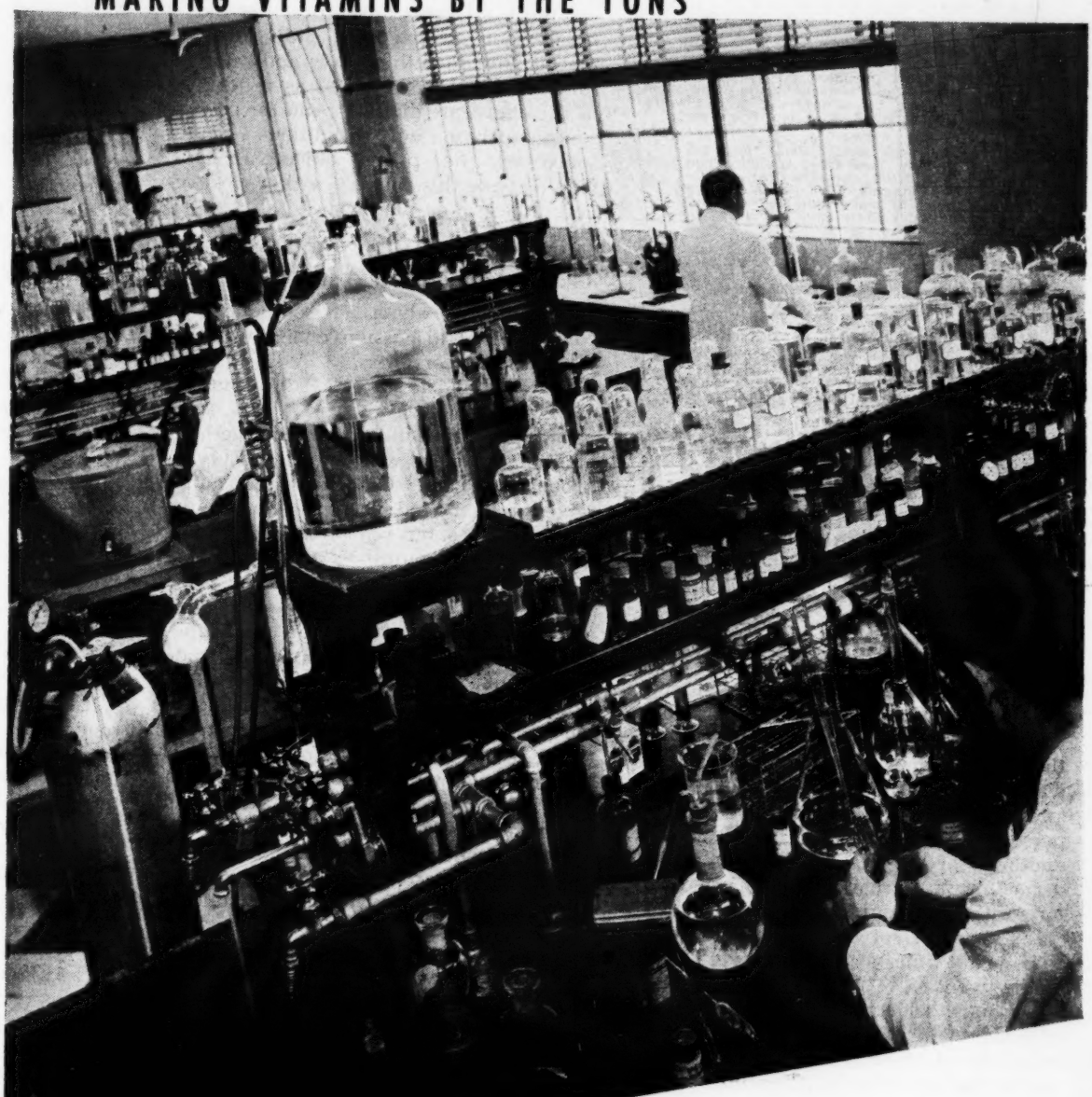
Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.30 -	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	.17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.26 -	.27
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29 -	—
Zinc arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11¾-	.13½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼-	.13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12 -	—
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works.	lb.	.09¾-	.10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35 -	—
dms.	lb.	.40 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.37 -	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼-	.04⅛
tanks, works.	lb.	.0250-	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.31
jars	lb.	.35 -	.36
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.33 -	37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.	lb.	.16 -	—
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.08 -	4.75
jars	lb.	4.40 -	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Metal,[1,2,5] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).			
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms.,	lb.	.16 -	.19¼
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
American process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
American process, com'l, leaded,[4] 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
Zinc oxide, Amer. process, leaded, 35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Resinate,[6] 8.7% Zn, dms.	lb.	.14½-	—
fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 -	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.30 -	.31
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., wks., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.15 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis,	100 lbs.	3.80 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.55 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.,	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.10 -	—
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,5] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
Zinc, calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
Fluorescent pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 -	.31
Tallate, 3% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 -	2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06¼-	—
Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00	-100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 -	—
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 -	2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for April 2.

MAKING VITAMINS BY THE TONS



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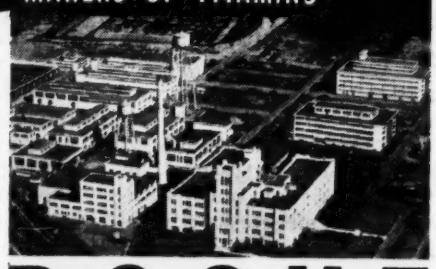

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Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Easing Out of Controls

The Committee on Economic Development is "right as rain" in its recommendation that the releasing of wartime controls be selective and cautious. The economists and lesser commenters who urge, declare, recommend, and demand that wartime controls cease instanter when peace has been declared—some even set the time as that of the entry of United Nations forces into Berlin—just don't know what it is all about. No reasoning person who lived through the two booms-and-busts of the 1920 postwar era would argue for "free markets" as a concomitant of the declaration of peace. And this war's reactions of conversion are going to be many times as potent as were those of the twenties.

Cautious, selective procedure must be adhered to in all movements transitory from the strained, exigent economy of war to the activities of peacetime, which must be expected to set up entirely new criterions of normality. Yesterday's ideas, largely subdued by today's demands, must not be expected to arise to full development tomorrow. There will be a new world; although none can now lay its pattern or even sense its general characteristics.

Economists of the so-called "free markets" school—not to be confused with the advocates of free enterprise; and not exactly the same as operators and supporters of "black markets"—more or less purposely confuse inflation and deflation and refuse to admit that there can be gradations of governmental control. For them there is no exception to the rule that whatever goes up must come down and no loophole in the belief that whatever is down, for whatsoever reason, can be upped by the same means that served in some other case at some other time. They argue that there must be a free market for buyers and for sellers, although they know full well that the two are incompatible. They do not know that their illogical insistence is the reason why a market is now a seller's and again a buyer's; why today's gains must be offset by tomorrow's losses; why business must proceed in cycles, chasing itself now uphill, now down.

Governmental control is not the answer for the seesawing of supply and demand. Its steadying, leveling influence can be but temporary, and is too costly. But, governmental control is a condition, not a theory, today. It is a condition resulting from otherwise inevitable trends—look at the prices in markets with no or inadequate control; look at the miscontrolled manpower situation; look at the mess in connection with meat! The condition of governmental control has a big reason for existence: it cannot be discarded like a burned-out electric-light bulb and replaced with something new and satisfactory. It must be released as conditions in the aggregate dictate. And for no reasoning person will conditions dictate speed as the prime objective. That would strike this country with a most severe attack of economic "bends."

—O-P-D—

Trade Agreement Act

Economic creeds are in conflict in the congressional discussion of extension of the trade agreement act. As is customary in such clashes, name-calling has already got underway. There will never be a harmonization of even the methods of thought with which economists approach a matter. Oil and water can be mixed with the aid of emulsifying or dispersing agents; but economic creeds know no stable compromise.

One of the biggest faults in the trade agreement scheme is the unsatisfactory attempt at a compromise in the euphemistic designation, "reciprocal trade agreements." This begs two questions. For one thing, the arrangements are tariff bargains, not trade agreements. Secondly, they are not reciprocal. No bargain is.

In the arguments over the extension of the trade agreement act in time and scope, the name-calling is not all a matter of personalities. It also exhibits the common disregard for semantics which is responsible for much of the misunderstanding on which human relations are wrecked. Arguments are based on the declaration that economic, rather than political, considerations should guide and control in all such experimentation in political economy. These arguments are difficult to analyze and evaluate, because economics comprises politics—even though the popular belief often has their relationship the other way 'round. It is impossible to know what, in these arguments, proportions, if any, of economics' commercial, social, and political aspects are presupposed in the economic considerations adduced.

Another vaguely termed argument is that which relies on the desirability of constitutional processes in respect of tariff. Certainly it is not unconstitutional for Congress to delegate its powers in that respect. Certainly, if any tariff adjustments are to be made within a reasonable length of time, their making should not require full, special congressional functioning. These things should be viewed realistically—and their processes revised to fit realistic needs.

This is no time to consider anything more in respect of so-called "trade agreements" than an extension of their enabling act for, say, one year. War conditions make any further action unsafe, as well as uncertain. If these continue beyond a year, the act can be extended again. The idea is a good one; it should not be scrapped. It can be improved much in several aspects. This is not the time to undertake these improvements, because the demands of tomorrow may make the decisions of today worse than useless. The trade agreement question should be promptly disposed of by a simple, limited extension of the act.

—O-P-D—

Making a Safe World

The approaching cosmic conference in San Francisco will be a smelter for ideologies and schemes. What it will produce in the way of workable, useful metal cannot, of course, be predicted, will not, quite likely, be appraisable except under the test of time.

The United States will go into the San Francisco conference with various handicaps of unfamiliarity with and misunderstanding of international relations throughout the world. This country has believed that it had no reason to learn the details of the continuous clashings of peoples and races and other ethnic groups. It has learned but little from its military associations in their latest climactic outcome. If it is to have an effectively useful part in the next operation, it will have to learn much. The extent to which the required knowledge will be obtainable at San Francisco may be large; it will scarcely be adequate.

Experience in connection with the so-called "liberated" peoples has been a strict teacher in the field of relations of nations, peoples, and races. Not much has been learned on any side, because there is still too much dissention as to what should be learned and what is to be done. Sentiment runs races with sense—and neither seems to be getting to a solid position.

It is argued by commenters on the current scene that the peoples of the liberated countries are not adequately informed—"sold" is the commonly used term—with reference to what the military and other representatives of the United States are doing for them. This argument stems from the reiterated declarations at home that what is being done is far from enough in kind, as well as in degree.

The biggest trouble is that the liberated peoples expect their liberators to restore them completely to their prewar status in everything from food to government. The brunt of this expected "duty," as it is with all war's fix-ups, falls chiefly on the United States. The unfortunate condition is that the United States "falls for" the role of "supreme savior"—and gets that of "supersucker."

Desires for vengeance, retaliation, and less harsh, more practical *quid pro quo* will clash at San Francisco with pretty talk and whining pleas about the wisdom of a just peace—"just" in this instance having a particular meaning that falls far short of the deserts in the case. Political ambitions, personal and national, will lurk in every proposal—and the United States is a "rank amateur" in that kind of politics. The biggest job to be done at San Francisco by this country has to do with its own future.

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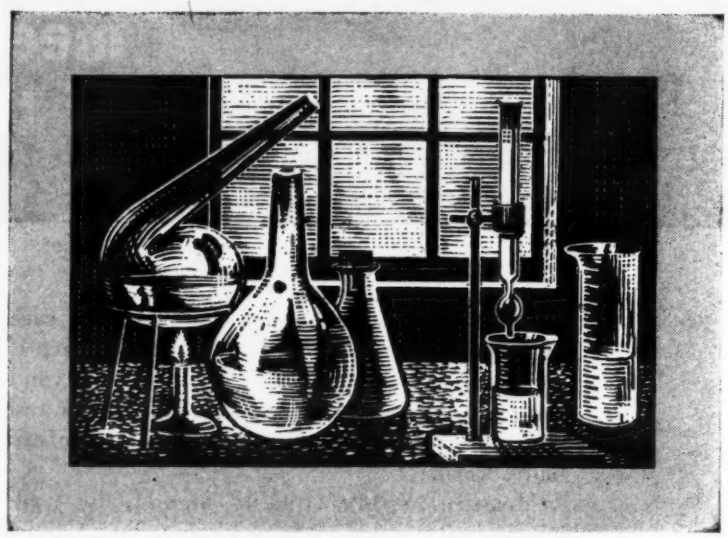

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Heavy Chemicals

Developments were both favorable and unfavorable in the heavy chemicals market last week. Transportation revealed a little better supply of boxcars which eased the flow of materials to and from producing plants. The manpower shortage was worse and assumed a degree of paramount importance in affecting the production and distribution of heavy chemicals. While recent efforts to induce consumers of soda ash to take the material in bulk have met with some success, there was plenty of room for improvement. It can be reported however that bulk shipments are very close to contract schedules. Soda caustic producers have been greatly affected by the manpower shortage. Crews to fire caustic pots are definitely scarce and difficult to maintain. Continued heavy shipments of elemental phosphorus for military use have kept the civilian supply down and this shortage was reflected all through the list of phosphate chemicals.

Acetic acid inventories were smaller under an increased military demand and a curtailment of production from a tightening of the ethyl alcohol supply. Heavy demand for explosives and aviation gasoline cutback the civilian supply of sulphuric acid. Barium chloride showed a tendency to tighten under an increased demand said to emanate from government agencies. Both potash carbonate and caustic appeared to have worked into an easier supply position. Demand for sal ammoniac has been gaining momentum all month and the present market has assumed the tightest position ever recorded. A moderate increase in chlorine allocation for the second quarter was noted.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 87.4 in the week ended April 14, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 86.8 in the previous week and 84.7 percent a year ago.

Production and supply figures noted in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB, unless otherwise specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.0	169.0	169.0	169.6

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Ammoniac Sal — February production was given at 4,734,000 pounds, compared with 5,075,000 pounds in January. Stocks at the end of the month were 2,122,000 pounds against 2,659,000 pounds at the end of the preceding month. This material has felt the impact of the heaviest demand ever registered, according to trade reports, the assistance of WPB has been asked in an effort to equalize distribution and while not under allocation, the market was a more or less directive affair.

Bauxite—A temporary embargo on the unloading of bauxite ore and concentrates from vessels in the New York Harbor area for transhipment by rail to Arvida or Port Alfred, Quebec, was ordered into effect April 15 by the Interstate Commerce Commission to relieve rail congestion at the port. The embargo is to continue for one year. Under the order it will be necessary for the vessels to discharge such cargo at other ports involving shorter hauls. Later the commission allowed an exception to the order by granting a permit to the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad to furnish 35 freight cars until April 21, 1945, at Weehawken, N. J., for transporting bauxite ore from the SS Muldoba to Arvita, Quebec, consigned to Aluminum Company of Canada.

Calcium Acetate — Production in February amounted to 460,000 pounds compared with 785,000 pounds in January. Stocks at the end of February were 117,000 pounds compared with 312,000 pounds at the end of January.

Calcium Hypochlorite — February output was 1,123,000 pounds of true 70 percent available chlorine, compared with 1,317,000 pounds in January. Stocks at the end of February were 1,173,000 pounds against 1,189,000 pounds at the close of the preceding month.

Calcium Phosphate—Monobasic output in February was 5,312,000 pounds, compared with 4,716,000 pounds in January. Stocks at the end of February were 4,495,000 pounds against 4,398,000 pounds at the end of January. Production of diabasic in February was 3,582,000 pounds, compared with 3,519,000 pounds in January. Stocks at the end of February were 2,484,000 pounds, compared with 2,780,000 pounds at the end of January.

Chlorine—Production in February amounted to 92,066 tons compared with 103,953 tons for the preceding month. The supply at the end of the month was 5,978 tons against 8,127 tons at the close of January. Allocations for the second quarter approximated 345,834 tons, compared with 340,000 tons for the first quarter.

Copper—WPB has announced that it has advised the quota committee administering the premium price plan for copper, that effective April 14 and thereafter no amortization charges for capital expenses made after that date shall be allowed as costs in calculating metal quotas, unless such expense is specifically authorized in advance by the appropriate WPB metal division. March production of refined copper was placed at 76,395 tons by the Copper Institute. This is the largest monthly production so far this year. February output was 69,950 tons. Stocks at the end of March were 51,861 tons compared with 57,142 tons at the end of February.

Freon—Recent release of "freon," under amendment of order M-28, was for the sole purpose of permitting the operation of existing installed refrigeration and air conditioning systems, WPB stated. Restrictions on production and distribution of air conditioning equipment have not been changed. WPB said that since the announcement of the release of "freon" an erroneous impression had arisen in some quarters that new air conditioning equipment also had been released and could be obtained without restriction. This, WPB emphasized, is entirely incorrect.

Lime—A new paragraph known as, a 54, has been added to order A-1 to read as follows:—modification of maximum prices for building, chemical and industrial lime, excluding agricultural lime. Manufacturers' maximum prices, established pursuant to MPR188 as amended for material produced in Clark, Delaware, Franklin and Preble counties in Ohio, may be increased by adding an amount not in excess of 45c. per net ton to the f.o.b. plant or delivered prices. This amendment, No. 74, became effective April 13.

Soda Ash—Bulk shipments of soda ash have gained against contracts and some producers are fully in line with schedules. Manpower shortage is mainly responsible for the delay in shipments of packaged material. Consuming demand has continued heavy and without appreciable sign of easement, thereby holding the market position tight.

Soda Bicarbonate—February production was placed at 11,552 tons, compared with 12,614 tons in January. Stocks at the close of February were 5,091 tons against 5,672 tons at the end of January.

Soda Bisulphite — Production in February was 2,448,000 pounds against 2,947,000 pounds in January. Stocks at the end of February were 907,000 pounds compared with 995,000 pounds at the close of January.

Soda, Caustic—Market condition reported definitely tight with liquid holding the most favorable position, partly accountable by the availability of more tankcars. Flaked was probably in the tightest position with solid next. Manpower shortage was mainly responsible for the present scarcity of supplies. Producers have experienced

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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a lot of difficulty in securing and maintaining crews to fire caustic pots. Meanwhile, there has been no relaxation in the extent of consuming demand.

Soda Hydrosulphite—February production was 1,575,000 pounds, compared with 1,710,000 pounds in January. Stocks at the end of January were 583,000 pounds against 656,000 pounds at the close of the preceding month.

Soda Silicate—Expressing the opinion that the present shortage of water glass is of a temporary nature, the water glass industry advisory committee at its recent initial meeting recommended that allocation of water glass is not necessary at the present time, WPB reported.

Acids

Hydrofluoric — Recent expansion in production facilities has created a more favorable supply situation. All requests for April requirements were approved by WPB.

Lactic — Decreasing demand for military requirements has brought the supply situation back to normal and caused WPB to lift this material from the allocation list.

Oxalic — No improvement in the supply situation could be noted. Demand has kept ahead of production and shipments have remained behind schedule. A barrel scarcity and a manpower shortage are problems that have aggravated shipping. Production is well sold ahead with some producers not inclined to quote deliveries this side of July.

Phosphoric — Production in February was 51,128 tons, compared with 51,264 tons in January. Stocks at the end of the month were 14,285 tons against 13,378 tons at the close of the preceding month.

Sulphuric — Manufacture of explosives and aviation gasoline have been given priority over other industries and necessitated a cutback for civilian use. WPB does not expect that unusual hardships will be encountered by any specific industry.

Hercules Powder to Cut Preferred Stock Rate

Directors of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, have voted to recommend to stockholders at a meeting on Juue 22 a change in the company's charter under which the dividend on $9,619,400 of preferred stock would be reduced from the present 6 percent rate to 5 percent.

The preferred also would be noncallable prior to November 15, 1950. At present the stock can be called on November 15 of any year. The proposed amendment will require approval of 75 percent of the preferred and a majority of the common. The change would become effective with the February 15, 1946, dividend payment.

Mathieson Ammonia Nitrate Plant Facilities Augmented

Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced that the Defense Plant Corporation, a subsidiary of the RFC, has authorized an increase in its contract, at the request of the War Production Board, with Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., New York, providing additional plant facilities at a plant at Lake Charles, La., at a cost of approximately -80,000, resulting in an over-all commitment of approximately 013,880,000. Mathieso n Alkali Works, Inc., producing ammonia and ammonia nitrate, will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defens Plant Corporation.

A.D. Little Engages Acker

David E. Acker, chemical engineer, has recently joined the staff of Arthur D. Little, Inc., industrial research organization, Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Acker was previously associated with the B. B. Chemical Company.

Western Electrochem to Build

Western Electrochemical Company, Los Angeles, plans the construction of a building at 2650 East Washington boulevard, at the cost of $53,200.

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CONSOLIDATED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES INC.

Chemical Allocations

—Continued from page 7

quests; miscellaneous chemical manufacture, 40 percent of requests; small-order resale, 50 percent of requests; citrate of magnesia, 50 percent of base period; all other pharmaceuticals, 31 percent of base period; cosmetics, 10 percent of base period; milk base baby foods, jams, jellies and pectin, 100 percent of base period; all other foods and beverages, 30 percent of base period.

Coaltar—Permission was granted for use of crude coaltar (under order M-297) as substitute for fuel oil where the latter is not available; where relief is required for disposition of tar; and where crude tar is essential for specific purposes.

Copper Chemicals—Quarterly allocation will be reported later.

Cresols and Cresylic Acid—Orthocresol (domestic) was allocated for plastics (58 percent of requests) and for agricultural insecticides (46 percent). It was denied for dyes and coumarin manufacture. Domestic metaparacresol and cresylic acid was allocated for tricresyl phosphate, ore flotation, plastics, medicinals, and preservatives and denied for textile agents, cleaning compounds, U.S.P. cresol and cresylic disinfectants, carbon removers, and all other civilian uses. Petroleum cresylic acid was allocated for ore flotation, plastics, carbon remover (118,000 pounds), disinfectants (135,000 pounds), and miscellaneous (84,000 pounds).

DDT—Allocations for civilian use were made under paragraph (f) of Order M-300 and included 50,000 pounds for agricultural experimentation and 2,000 pounds for other uses, also limited to experimentation. No other civilian requests were granted.

Diacetone—Requests for diacetone for civilian uses for April were allocated as follows: Brake fluid, 94,795 pounds (100 percent of requests); drugs, 840 pounds (100 percent); lacquers, thinners, etc., 39,429 pounds (15 percent); plastics, 1,460 pounds (15 percent); shoe adhesives and cements (60 percent of requests) and other shoe items (25 percent), making a total of 12,091 pounds; textiles, 1,343 pounds (15 percent). The diacetone allocation pattern depends on acetone distribution and reflects the month to month fluctuations affecting that chemical.

Dichlorostyrene — No allocations were made for civilian uses.

Diphenylamine—Requests for explosives, rubber chemicals and phenothiazine were granted in full. Other end-uses were granted as follows: Dyestuffs 39 percent of requests); paints, resins and plastics (50 percent); soap anti-oxidants (51 percent); screw worm control, as Smear No. 62 (76 percent); miscellaneous uses (67 percent). The quantity for screw worm control was allocated under Paragraph (f) of Order M-300, to be distributed by the suppliers.

Emetine—Requests for April were granted in full, for medicinal uses only.

Ethyl Acetate—Protective coatings: Requests which appeared unusually large were adjusted in terms of applicant's average past consumption. Allotments to groups J and K were made solely on the basis of each applicant's reported 1940-41 total lacquer and thinner sales. The following allocations were made to protective coatings end-uses: Group E, 537,317 pounds; group F, 433,318 pounds; group G, 236,133 pounds; group H, 699,619 pounds; group I, 144,676 pounds; groups J and K, 849,550 pounds. Other civilian allocations were as follows: Acetic acid concentrate, 148,000 pounds; ethyl acetate aceto, 139,000 pounds; plastics, 441,355 pounds; cements and adhesives, 421,795 pounds; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 205,000 pounds, denaturants, 335,203 pounds; research, 42,822 pounds; resins, 59,850 pounds; cleaning and degreasing, 77,460 pounds; operating supply, 15,000 pounds; food flavors, 26,624 pounds.

Ethyl Alcohol—The following quantities were allocated covering civilian and indirect military uses: General coatings and solvents, 42,000 gallons; adhesives, 39,000 gallons; inks and duplicating fluids, 30,000 gallons; nitrocellulose and lacquers, 398,000 gallons; shellac and resins, 377,000 gallons; basic medicinal chemicals, 240,000 gallons; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 328,000 gallons; food products (not elsewhere classified), 66,000 gallons; vinegar, 273,000 gallons; preservatives and cleaning, 7,000 gallons; chemical products (not elsewhere classified); 1,095,000 gallons; acetaldehyde, 4,323,000 gallons; acetic acid, 1,391,000 gallons; ethers, 342,000 gallons; ethyl acetate, 858,000 gallons; ethyl chloride, 1,360,000 gallons; other ethyl esters, 197,000 gallons; ethylene dibromide, 135,000 gallons; dehydration of nitrocellulose, 321,000 gallons; plastics and synthetic resins, 640,000 gallons; mechanical processes and uses, 263,000 gallons. Direct allocations were not made to consumers of alcohol for toiletries and cosmetics, oral antiseptics, rubbing alcohol compounds and candy glazes. For these end uses specific amounts were released to producers for distribution according to the provisions of Paragraph (f) of order M-300. Producers and distributors were authorized to deliver the following amounts against certified orders under the various end use groups listed in schedule 71 order M-300: Group A 903,000; group D 118,000; group E 123,000; group G 94,000; group H 215,000; and small order exemption 347,000.

Ethyl Cellulose—Allocations to civilian uses were as follows: sterilizable adhesive bandage (100 percent of requests); special adhesives for machine applied labels for No. 10 food cans (100 percent of requests); photostripping solution (100 percent of previously established usage); ceramic labeling compound (100 percent of previously established usage).

Phenolic Resins—Molding powder: allocations for phenolic resin molding compound were allowed as follows: industrial and electrical equipment, motor construction, safety equipment, printing plates, textile equipment, railroad and motor bus transportation equipment (80 percent of requests); medical and sanitation supplies and other essential civilian (20 percent); civilian wiring devices (50 percent); automotive and tractor ignition and other parts (90 percent); agricultural equipment other than tractors (50 percent). Approximately 5,000 pounds of phenolic molding compound was allowed for indicator knobs only for electric irons. Requests were denied for new molding compound for closures, buttons, electric iron handles, washing machine parts, vacuum cleaner parts and other domestic appliances, knobs and handles for cooking utensils, radio cabinets, permanent wave equipment, camera cases and parts, medical vaporizers, and cup holders. Laminating: The following civilian uses were allowed in full: electrical insulation parts; mechanical and structural uses; safety helmets; industrial maintenance, repairs and operating supplies for industrial plants, mines, railroads, utilities, etc.; fluorescent lamp bases; corrosion resistant parts; gears, gear blanks and sheet material. Requests for the following uses were denied: table tops for canteens, hospitals, industrial and institutional cafeterias, etc. A small amount of reclaimed material that was about to spoil and could not be used for any more essential purpose was allowed for table tops. Protective coatings: "A" resins were allowed in general for a few essential uses such as food containers and electrical insulation. Requests for resins containing amyl phenol were allowed 100 percent only through Group G of Direction 2 to Order M-300. Requests for protective coating phenolic resins were granted as follows under Groups E to I, inclusive, of Direction 2: Group E 135,678 pounds (83 percent of requests); Group F 461,107 pounds (98 percent); Group G 90,402 pounds (93 percent); Group H 675 pounds (86 percent); Group I 22,438 pounds (70 percent). Groups J and K were denied. No interim allocations will be made during the month of April except for extremely urgent military uses. Military assistance will be required in such cases. Specialties: The following specialty uses were allowed in full: abrasives 931,152 pounds; bonded asbestos 657,750 pounds; electrical 48,940 pounds; adhesives 279,745 pounds; resin for use with rubber, synthetic rubber, etc., 7,500 pounds; paper, leather and cloth coating 90,325 pounds; industrial insulation 109,000 pounds; jigs, dies and fixtures 77,250 pounds; toilet seats 21,000 pounds; oil well equipment 2,800 pounds. Adhesives: No material was allocated for civilian uses.

Ethyl Ether—Civilian end uses were allocated in full as follows: Adhesives and resins, 6,093 pounds; basic medicinals, 601,360 pounds; denaturants, 30,000 pounds; dyestuffs, 1,429 pounds; ethylamine, 432,000 pounds; mimeograph stencils, 48,000 pounds; pharmaceuticals, 199,059 pounds; recovery acetic acid, 63,000 pounds; plant use, 175,000 pounds; resale, 258,530 pounds; scientific research laboratories, 36,300 pounds; shoe and leather finishes, 15,-

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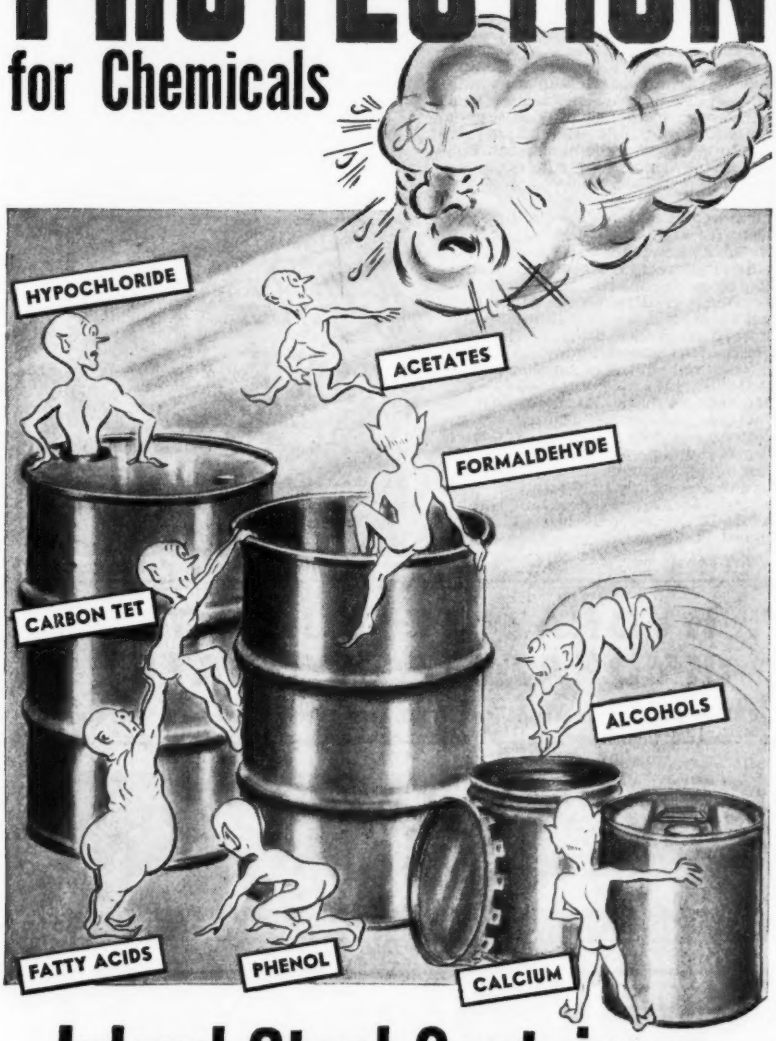

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500 pounds; shoe cleaners and polishes, 30,200 pounds; small orders, 50,800 pounds.

Formaldehyde—Requests for the following end uses were allocated on the basis of 47 percent of requests: Adhesives, 29,225 pounds; disinfectants, 54,915 pounds; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 26,390 pounds; dyes and intermediates, 248,183 pounds; leather, 143,651 pounds; metal treating, 9,450 pounds; miscellaneous, 197,160 pounds; paper, 100,625 pounds; photographic chemicals, 31,104 pounds; protective coatings, 26,625 pounds; research, 19,700 pounds; textiles, 124,075 pounds. Requests for the following end uses were allocated 100 percent of requests: Chlorine, 72,000 pounds, embalming fluid, 201,000 pounds; fungicides, 26,000 pounds; rubber chemicals, 395,000 pounds; small order resale, 300,000 pounds.

Furfural—All civilian requests for April were granted in full.

Gasoline Gum Inhibitors—All civilian requirements for April were allocated in full. However, production of UOP No. 5 is still inadequate and many refineries were switched from this grade to UOP No. 4.

Glycols — Ethyleneglycol: Civilian requests for anti-freeze were allowed in accordance with previously arranged schedules. Allocations for radio condenser fluid were allowed on the basis of 85 percent of requests. All other civilian requests allowed in full. Triethylene glycol: No requests for civilian uses were received. Mixed glycols: Civilian requests for anti-freeze were granted according to schedules. An allowance of 80 percent was made for molding and binder. All other civilian requests were allowed in full.

Glycol Ethers—All civilian requests including small orders exceptions for monobutyl ether of ethylene glycol were denied. All civilian requests for monoethyl ether of diethylene glycol were allowed in full. Civilian requests for monomethyl ether of ethylene glycol were allowed as follows: General solvent (10 percent); chemical manufacture (10 percent). Civilian requests for monoethyl ether of ethylene glycol were allowed as follows: General solvent (50 percent); chemical manufacture (48 percent); hydraulic fluid (60 percent); metal cutting oils (60 percent).

Hexahydric Alcohols—Civilian requests for mannitol were allowed as follows: Pharmaceuticals (10 percent); resins (15 percent); laboratory reagent (40 percent); diabetic goods (25 percent). All civilian requests for technical d-sorbitol and crystalline sorbitol were allowed in full.

Hexamethylenetetramine—All civilian requirements for April were allocated in full.

Higher Aliphatic Alcohols—All civilian requests were granted on the following: capryl alcohol, mixed alcohols, N-octanol, 2-ethyl hexanol, N-decanol, oleyl alcohol. The following percentages of civilian requests were granted on lauryl alcohol: Rubber chemicals, 20 percent; insecticides, 60 percent; detergents and fine chemicals, 30 percent.

Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhydrous—All requirements for anhydrous hydrofluoroc acid were allocated in full for the month of April.

Hydroquinone—Allocation will become effective May 1 under Schedule 101 to Order M-300.

Ipecac—Requests for medicinal use were granted in full.

Isobutyl Alcohol—Requests for civilian uses were allocated in full for April with the exception of requests for lacquers and thinners, which were denied.

Isopropyl Acetate—Civilian requests for mending adhesives and protective coatings were denied. All other requests were granted in full.

Isopropyl Alcohol—99 percent Isopropyl alcohol: The following civilian requests were denied: Cleaners and removers, cosmetics, hospital sheeting, rubbing alcohol, non-essential technical coatings, window cleaner, furniture and women's and infants' sanitary wear. Requests for transportation lacquers and small orders were cut in half. All other requests were granted in full. Ninety-one percent isopropyl alcohol: Rubbing alcohol requests were allocated a nominal amount. Requests for cosmetics were cut 25 percent. All other requests were granted in full.

Lactic Acid—Schedule 43 to Order M-300 controlling lactic acid was revoked April 16, 1945.

Maleic Anhydride—April requests were allowed as follows: Experimental, 6,972 pounds (16.8 percent); abrasives, 237 pounds (59 percent); oil demulsifiers, 2,100 pounds (100 percent); oil additives, 4,625 pounds (96.8 percent; tanning agents, 10,000 pounds (100 percent); organic pigments, 150 pounds (50 percent); phenolic resins, 22,825 pounds (72.8 percent); phthalic alkyd resins, 78,570 pounds (64 percent); polyvinyl resins, 6,100 pounds (80 percent); zinc chromate primer, 1,500 pounds (58 percent); substituted oils, 8,240 pounds (23 percent); wetting agents, 18,150 pounds (64.8 percent); toluene purification, 2,450 pounds (100 percent); polyacrylic resins, 1,680 pounds (70 percent); maleic resins, 476,406 pounds (38 percent).

Matches—Due to factors involved in shipping and packaging it was possible to allocate more generously to

—Continued on page 54

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Agricultural Chemicals

General demand for fertilizer materials has continued active in this section and reported fully equal to that of a year ago. Some manufacturers have refused to accept any more orders for Spring delivery because they do not feel that the shipping situation can stand any more pressure. Efforts are being strained to get deliveries to regular consumers on time. Meanwhile, the tight position of the nitrogenates has not been relieved.

Shipments of superphosphate in February were considerably smaller than a year ago. A more moderate decline was reported in the tonnage used in mixed goods. Stocks of normal superphosphate were a little larger at the end of February than in January. Triple and wet-base stocks fell off as shipments were in excess of production.

Fertilizer tax tag sales in March exceeded those of a year ago by more than 100,000 tons. The rise over last year was wide spread in the South with 10 of the 12 states reporting to the National Fertilizer Association showing increases. A small decline took place in the Midwest. Total sales for the first three months of the year were 4 percent larger than for the corresponding period in 1944 and 2 percent above 1943. Sales in the first 9 months of the current fiscal year. July through March were 3 percent larger than last year and 20 percent larger than two years ago. An increase of more than 50 percent has taken place in the last two years in the Midwest.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Active demand reported with no indication of easement in supply position in this section. Exports of ammonia sulphate from the United Kingdom, which amounted to only 6,000 long tons in 1943, increased in 1944 to more than 40 percent of the pre-war figure, according to British advices. The total in 1944 was 133,000 tons, which were used principally for Empire needs. Exports in 1938 were 313,000 tons.

Dried Blood—Short stocks have restricted trading. Active demand reported for feed and some inquiry for fertilizer unfilled.

Soda Nitrate—Transportation complications have caused some delays in the movement for agricultural use. While early buyers are in a comfortable position, others are requesting immediate shipment at a time when transportation is under heavy pressure. In reference to imported, the government has provided ships for the importation of at least 850,000 tons. April allocations of nitrogen compounds were about half those of March. Military requirements accounted for the cutback.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Firm position unchanged under a steady demand from acidulators. Shipments continue to experience some delays owing to current transportation complications but those have not proved very serious as several superphosphate plants have been forced to cutback production on account of the labor shortage. Importations of 3,689,600 pounds were noted.

Superphosphate—Bureau of the Cencus gave February production of normal 18 percent a.p.a. as 588,963 tons, concentrated 45 percent 18,560 tons, and wet-base 3,869 tons. In January the output registered 626,947 tons 18 percent, 18,103 tons concentrated, and 4,302 tons of wet-base. Stocks at the end of February were 868,788 tons of 18 percent, 22,117 tons of concentrated, and 12,244 tons of wet-base, compared with 861,087 tons of 18 percent 24,820 tons of 45 percent, and 13,294 tons of wets-base at the end of January. At the close of February last year stocks were 816,574 tons of 18 percent, 50,560 tons of concentrated, and 11,440 tons of wet-base.

Potashes

Demand for muriate was reported active with shipments delayed through the continued shortage of boxcars.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

Fertilizer Materials

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Production has been sufficient to meet allocations without leaving any appreciable excess material. In some producing quarters, it was asserted that about two-thirds of the number of boxcars had been provided to meet deliveries. Trade reports seem to agree that priority has been given to grain tansportation as the most essential at the present time. Contract prices for 1945-1946 are expected to be announced early next month.

Potash production in Spain increased about 90 percent in 1944 over the preceding year. Most of the exports in 1943 and 1944 were confined to the United Kingdom; the totals were 58,000 tons and 110,000 tons respectively.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, April 20.—Fertilizer tag sales in the South are running in excess of 1944, indicating that fertilizer manufacturers are expecting to do a bigger business than last year. The only question is whether the fertilizers can be turned out in time for Spring use.

Baltimore, April 20. — Favorable weather conditions have increased demand for fertilizers. Superphosphate output is held down by labor shortage while demand is holding above current output and there are possibilities of a shortage for present crop cultivation. No additional sales of fish scrap were reported. Tankage and blood quoted too high for fertilizer.

Chicago, April 20.—Call for nitrogenous fertilizer materials was moderate. Supplies have been erratic in volume but for the most part they have been limited. Various conditions have interfered with normal movement of livestock and this apparently hit fertilizer material supplies to some extent. Blood was active, tankage quiet, bone materials unchanged.

Los Angeles, April 20.—Ammonia sulphate and superphosphate were the shortest agricultural chemicals here this week. However, ammonia nitrate and practically all other fertilizers also were in good demand. The whole market remained tight. No price changes were reported. Ammonia nitrate remains at $65 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from production plant.

Insecticides

Production of calcium arsenate registered a sharp decline in February. Production was placed at 1,038,000 pounds, compared with 1,766,000 pounds in January. Stocks revealed a moderate increase. The total at the end of February was 16,150,000 pounds against 15,921,000 pounds at the close of the preceding month, according to WPB.

Department of Agriculture states that gardeners have been complaining that the tent caterpillars are crawling around in nuisance numbers. The entomologists say that the caterpillars will not feed on vegetable crops. It is questionable whether these wandering half-starved caterpillars will find the food needed for their maturity, or do much damage after leaving the original tree. Commercial orchards are rarely infested, as regular early season lead arsenate sprays for codling moth are poisonous to tent caterpillars.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Production of native sulphur in February was 40 percent greater than in the same month a year ago, according to figures released by the Bureau of Mines. Consumption continued to exceed output and at the end of February stocks were below 4,000,000 tons for the first time since 1937. February production was 260,677 long tons, compared with 275,722 tons in January and 186,568 tons in February, 1944. Stocks at the end of February were 3,996,432 tons against 4,034,453 tons at the end of January and 4,302,437 tons at the end of February, 1944. Spanish pyrites was reported quiet and unchanged.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA
AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U. S. A.
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

SELECTED SPENT FULLERS EARTH
The Unexcelled Fertilizer Conditioner used by Leaders in the Industry
THE DICKERSON COMPANY
DREXEL BUILDING • • PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

P.C.A. RED MURIATE

The SALT of the Earth

There can be no finer product than PCA's Red Muriate of Potash. Literally as well as figuratively it is "The Salt of the Earth".

PCA leads in total production of 60% Muriate. Its Red Indian trade-mark is becoming more and more important in the fertilizer industry... more and more important to the farmers who rely upon your mixtures to help them make their crops.

POTASH COMPANY of AMERICA
CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO
GENERAL SALES OFFICE...50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
• SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE...Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, Ga.

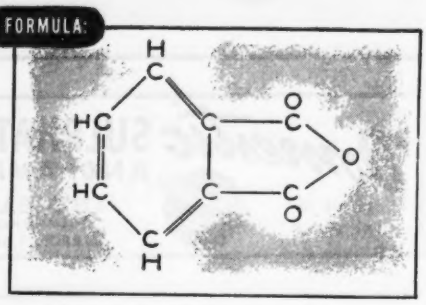
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

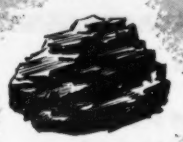
DEFINITION: Phthalic anhydride is the anhydride of phthalic acid (ortho dicarboxylic acid of benzene). It is a pure white chemical raw material in the form of small, free-flowing flakes.

HISTORY: Laurent and Marignac first obtained phthalic anhydride by warming phthalic acid with acetyl chloride.

FORMULA:

$C_8H_4O_3$





SOURCES: Phthalic acid was formerly prepared by oxidizing naphthalene with concentrated sulfuric acid in the presence of a small amount of mercury or mercuric sulfate. The anhydride is now manufactured catalytically by passing heated air and naphthalene vapor over vanadium pentoxide.

CHARACTERISTICS: Phthalic anhydride forms, on sublimation, long, tough crystalline needles which are slightly soluble in cold water and quite readily soluble in hot water to form phthalic acid. Minimum solidification point 130.5°C; boiling point 284°C.

USES: A raw material for many ester-type plasticizers for lacquers and industrial finishes. Basic material for anthraquinone, dyes, phenolphthalein, etc. Used in making synthetic alkyd resin finishes.

GRADES: Pure white flakes shipped in wooden barrels — even net weight 275 lbs. and in multiwall paper bags — even net weight 80 lbs.

NOTE: Deliveries today are restricted by the primary requirements of phthalic anhydride for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Direct and idirect military demand has kept most of the basic coaltar chemicals under high pressure all week. Top heavy call for benzol made it difficult for some producers to meet the full allocation quota and the supply position appeared tighter than before. Toluol and xylol were also under high tension and there was no let up in the inquiry for naphthalene. Some increase in production of the latter was expected in the near future but the possibilities were not considered bright for any easement of supplies as an increase in phthalic anhydride output could easily take care of any additional naphthalene. Producers of phenol appeared to have been given a fair break on their allocation of benzol and plants have been able to run near capacity in an effort to satisfy a demand tagged essential.

Continued stringency in basic chemicals was reflected throughout dyestuffs and intermediates. Manpower shortage has also tended to keep production down. Some products seemed to be temporarily out of the market and inventories have been kept at a low level. Hydrogenated solvents are reported to have followed direct channels for government use with only exceptionally high rated civilian orders meeting with approval.

Steel operations for the week beginning April 16 were scheduled at 91.9 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 94.3 percent for the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 96.9 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,683,300 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,728,200 tons for the preceding week and 1,782,300 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

Basic Products

Benzol—Reported definitely tight through the maintenance of a demand considerably in excess of production. The continued heavy call for military use is restricting material available for other requirements, the distribution being regulated by WPB.

Coaltar—Supply position remained tight and without indication of easement. Specific military requirements are taking care of production while occasional lots have been allowed to reach some fuel shortage areas to prevent hardships.

Creosote Oil—Demand for military and civilian wood processing requirements reported equal to current production. The market has maintained a firm position with the supply position tight.

Cresylic Acid—Situation reported firm for both domestic and imported grades. Withdrawals for essential requirements have prevented any easement in supply position and the market closed in the same tight position.

Naphthalene—Heavy demand for phthalic anhydride and other specific essential uses has held this market in a definitely tight position. Some increase in output is possible before the Summer season and there are also possibilities of increased phthalic anhydride output. Trade reports indicate, it would take a lot of new production at present to case the supply situation as current demand is considerably in excess of output.

Phenol—Output of phenol has been maintained near capacity under satisfactory allocations of benzol. Demand for phenol has exceeded current production and as long as this condition exists, a tight market can be expected.

Toluol—Continued definitely tight under a heavy military demand. Essential industries getting some material while others could use a lot more if it was made available.

Xylol — Considerable tension reported in some quarters to meet allocated orders. Maintenance of heavy military demand has kept supply position definitely tight.

Chicago, April 20.—Interest in coaltar bases is continuing at an active level. Orders are brisk, and are absorbing all material made available for the general market, which was still limited by war needs. Benzol was firm. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 28c. per gallon; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c. per gallon; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c. per gallon; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c. per gallon; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c. per gallon.

Hydrogenated Solvents

No indication of any relaxation from the former tight position. Government requirements have been taken care of and so have some AA No. 1 rated orders but there was not enough material available to satisfy other wants at present and according to trade reports, there will not be for some time.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic — Production reported moving for requirements in manufacture of dyes and intermediates without leaving any excess material. Production held down by shortage of basic material and scarcity of labor.

Broener's—Limited production and regular consumer demand have been instrumental in holding the supply position tight and prices firm.

Cleve's—Regular consumers accounted for the movement. Supply position remained tight under restricted production.

Fumaric—Demand reported exceeding production leaving the market position definitely tight. Difficult to increase production under present stringency in basic materials. WPB has placed this acid under allocation, effective June 1, details elsewhere in this issue.

Maleic—Miscellaneous inquiry reported active with only enough material available to meet essential wants.

Picramic—Demand for use in the manufacture of cement, dyes, resins and other products has kept the supply position tight and without sign of easement in sight.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Available supplies considerably short of demand and will probably remain so until there is some lifting of restrictions on benzol. Essential industries are getting a fair break on current production.

Benzidin Base—Restricted production has kept the market supply position tight. Stringency in basic materials combined with short manpower have remained difficult influences to overcome.

Dinitrobenzene—Aside from military demand, market reported quiet and in limited supply. Production about equal to essential war requirements.

Dinitrophenol — Reported enough material to meet essential requirements and that is about all. Market closed firm and tight.

G Salt—Enough being made to meet the requirements of regular consumers which represented the current demand.

Orthocresol—Demand active for essential requirements and distribution under WPB regulation.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

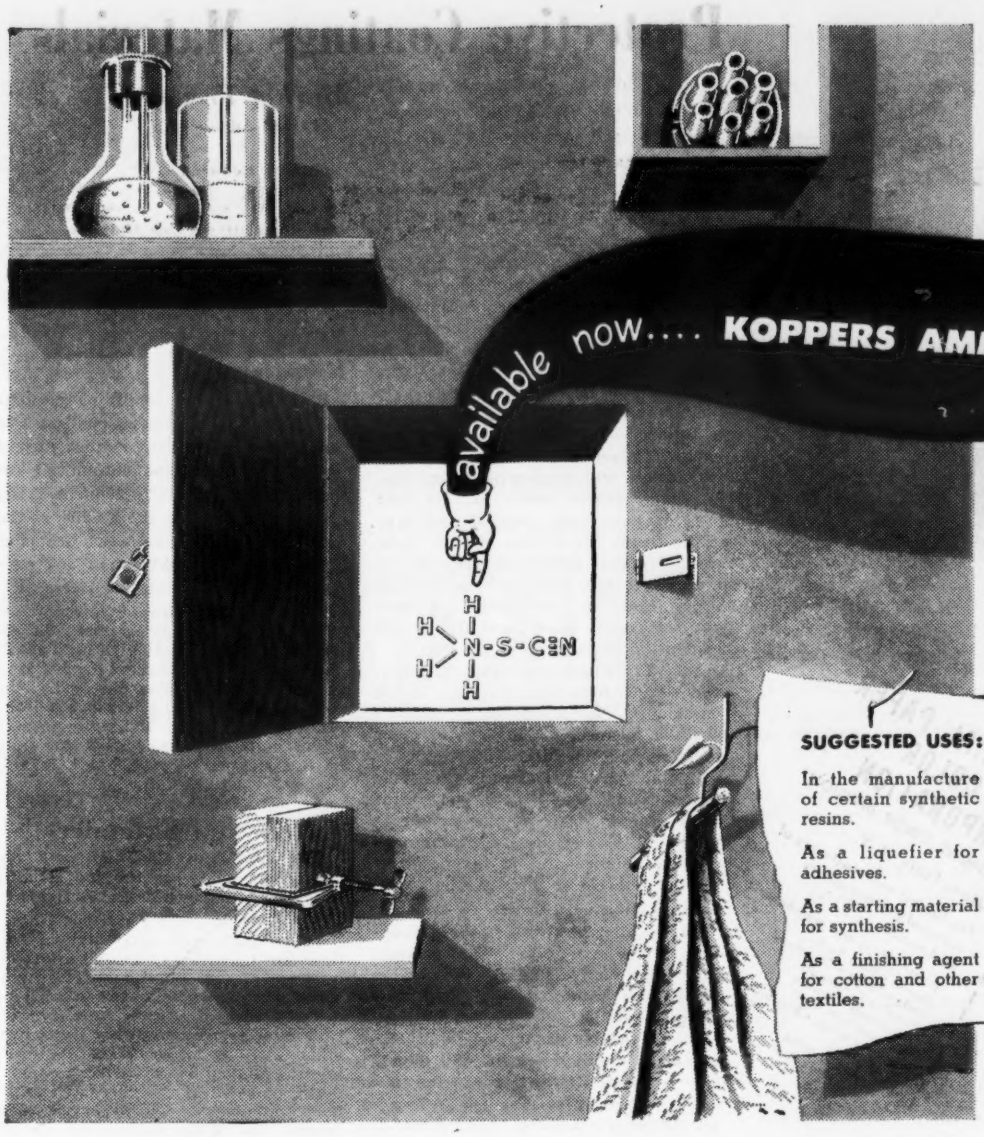
Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended April 14 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	1,133,341
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	29,347,554
Benzol	gals.	3,698,269
Coaltar	gals.	13,719,385
Creosote oil	gals.	763,514
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,813,345
Phenol	lbs.	214,738
Toluol	gals.	739,654
Xylol	gals.	167,019

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 8.


available now.... KOPPERS AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE
(Ammonium sulfocyanide)
KOPPERS is in a position to ship technical grade ammonium thiocyanate crystals in commercial quantities or to supply test samples and information which will enable you to determine whether this material is suited to your processes.
Properties NH4SCN
Molecular Weight (pure compound) 76.11
Melting Point, approx. 150°C
Boiling Point, decomposes at about 160°C
Specific Gravity at 20°/4°C, approx. 1.310
State: Light yellow to tan crystals, pure 95 to 98%
Solubility: The crystals are highly soluble in water: One hundred grams of water will dissolve approximately 125 grams of NH4SCN at 0°C, 160 grams at 19°C, and 200 grams at 30°C.
SUGGESTED USES:
In the manufacture of certain synthetic resins.
As a liquefier for adhesives.
As a starting material for synthesis.
As a finishing agent for cotton and other textiles.
KOPPERS COMPANY, INC., Tar & Chemical Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
KOPPERS
The industry that serves all industry
Buy War Bonds-and keep them!

Orthonitroanilin—Reported in short supply on account of restricted production resulting from scarcity of basic materials and manpower.

Paradichlorobenzene — Production insufficient to meet the current extent of demand. Market in definitely short supply.

Paratoluidin—In similar condition to other intermediates where the critical basic situation has cutback production.

Phthalic Anhydride—Shipments for the manufacture of synthetic resins have been sufficient to drain production. There was no easement to the tight supply position last week.

Coaltar Colors

Demand reported active from textile mills operating on government orders from the army and navy. Aside from this, demand was about as active as prevailing regulations and restrictions would permit. Production was reported centered on military wants with civilian supplies showing no tendency to increase under current influences.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

move in and grab control, leaving little potential competitors on the outside. A controller with compete authority over use of these investments now and their disposal after the war will insure their disposition in an anti-monopolistic manner, he says.

Tankcar Outlook Cloudy

One thing that the chemical industry is being warned against in particular is not to expect any relief from the extreme shortage of tankcars with the coming of V-E Day. If anything, the situation may be worse after the defeat of Germany than now.

When Germany goes down finally a whole new series of problems in connection with tankcars will confront the industry. There will be the problem of the long haul from Eastern plants to the West coast for the war against Japan. There is the problem of lack of adequate transportation facilities in that section of the country to handle all the increased traffic. There is the problem of adequate storage facilities as the traffic arrives. And there is also the question whether the petroleum industry might not have to dip into the chemical industry's supply of tankcars for more cars to move gasoline.

Petroleum Publicized

The Petroleum Administration for War was never one for hiding its light under a bushel, but here of late, now that the job of oiling and fueling the war machine pretty much runs itself, the agency has been hard pressed to keep its name before the public. Lest the agency soon be forgotten in the quickly changing panorama of events, Deputy Administrator Davis turned his publicity hounds loose this week digging up facts about the oil industry that would catch the public's eye. Here are some of the things uncovered and formally announced by the agency:—

Every day 35,000,000 gallons of all types of gasoline are furnished the military forces from our refineries. If you could burn this amount of ordinary gasoline in your car it would last you and your family down to the 2,943d generation.

Everytime your heart beats, enough oil goes overseas to run your automobile from Fairbanks, Alaska, down through Canada, the United States, Mexico, and Central America to Costa Rica, next door to Panama.

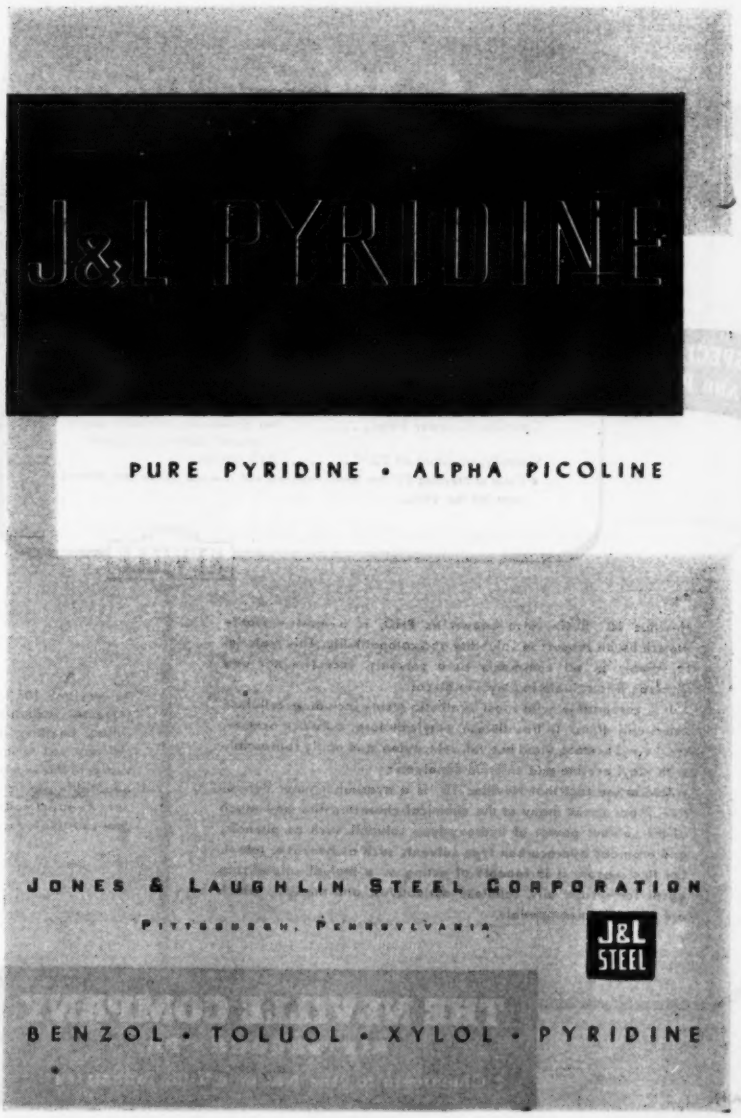
Military use and overseas shipments of petroleum products during 1944 would bury all of Manhattan Island under 4 feet of oil.

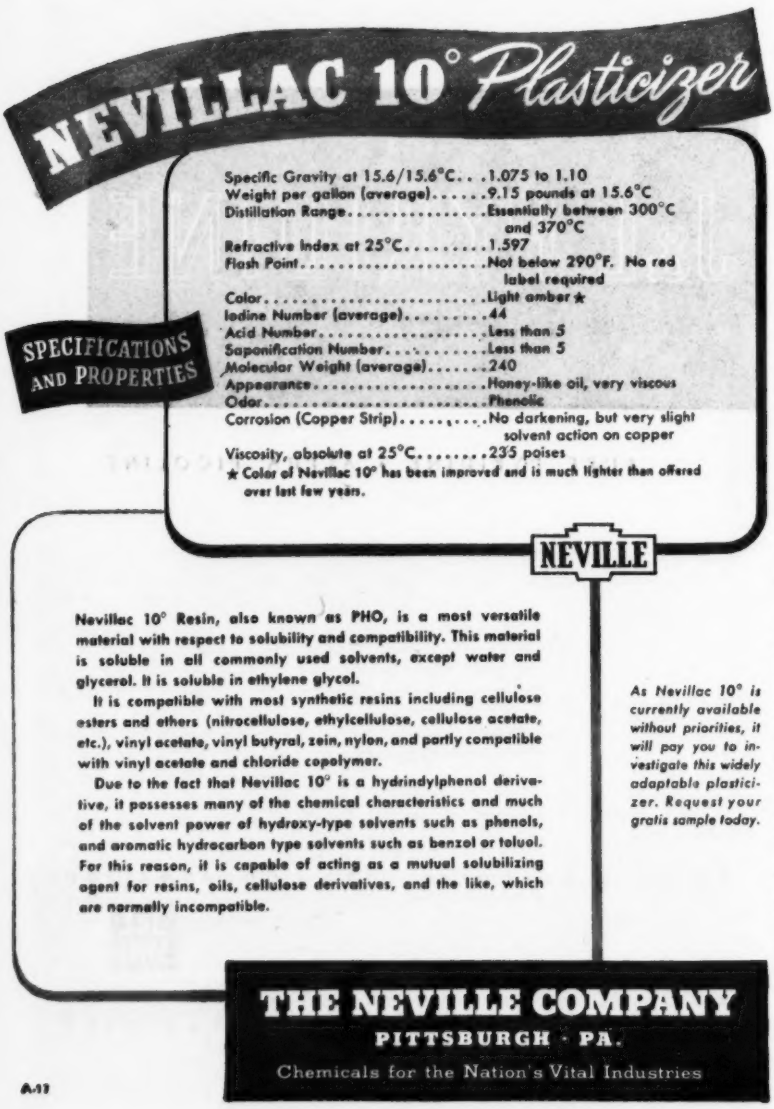
The oil required to fill the tanks of a single battleship would heat the average home for twenty years.

Calco Names Textile Resin Department Manager

R. E. Sumner has been named manager of the newly-formed textile resin department of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, New York. He has been department sales manager of dyestuffs.

Buy An Extra Bond Today




NEVILLAC 10° Plasticizer
SPECIFICATIONS AND PROPERTIES
Specific Gravity at 15.6/15.6°C. . .1.075 to 1.10
Weight per gallon (average).....9.15 pounds at 15.6°C
Distillation Range.....Essentially between 300°C and 370°C
Refractive Index at 25°C.....1.597
Flash Point.....Not below 290°F. No red label required
Color.....Light amber ★
Iodine Number (average).....44
Acid Number.....Less than 5
Saponification Number.....Less than 5
Molecular Weight (average).....240
Appearance.....Honey-like oil, very viscous
Odor.....Phenolic
Corrosion (Copper Strip).....No darkening, but very slight solvent action on copper
Viscosity, absolute at 25°C.....235 poises
★ Color of Nevillac 10° has been improved and is much lighter than offered over last few years.
NEVILLE
Nevillac 10° Resin, also known as PHO, is a most versatile material with respect to solubility and compatibility. This material is soluble in all commonly used solvents, except water and glycerol. It is soluble in ethylene glycol.
It is compatible with most synthetic resins including cellulose esters and ethers (nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, cellulose acetate, etc.), vinyl acetate, vinyl butyral, zein, nylon, and partly compatible with vinyl acetate and chloride copolymer.
Due to the fact that Nevillac 10° is a hydrindylphenol derivative, it possesses many of the chemical characteristics and much of the solvent power of hydroxy-type solvents such as phenols, and aromatic hydrocarbon type solvents such as benzol or toluol. For this reason, it is capable of acting as a mutual solubilizing agent for resins, oils, cellulose derivatives, and the like, which are normally incompatible.
As Nevillac 10° is currently available without priorities, it will pay you to investigate this widely adaptable plasticizer. Request your gratis sample today.
THE NEVILLE COMPANY
PITTSBURGH · PA.
Chemicals for the Nation's Vital Industries

A-11

Protective Coatings Materials

Paint, varnish and lacquer makers of the United States and importers, processors and suppliers of their raw materials have been made fully aware within the past week that they are about to enter upon a period of diminishing operations and returns, which may well be counted upon to continue for several months after the ending of the war in Europe. But they are viewing the outlook cheerfully, realizing that it is inevitable and preparing themselves to minimize the shock of the impending recession in their volume of business which is sure to follow V-E Day, when sizable cutbacks are scheduled to be made in war orders without compensatory easing of the drastic restrictions on their uses of lead, zinc, natural and synthetic resins and drying oils for civilian purposes, which cannot fail to hold down their operations until these strict limitations are lifted, in their entirety, or at least partially, at the conclusion of the war in the Pacific.

For the American producers of protective coatings are looking ahead confidently to booking a gigantic postwar business which is assured for them at the conclusion of the global war and hence are already preparing for meeting the titantic peacetime requirements even to the extent of planning to expand their present plant capacities and to acquire new plants, wherein to amplify their production enormously.

Meanwhile, however, some conception of the extent to which production of protective coatings for civilian needs will suffer in the next few months because of the hugely increased shortages of lead, zinc, natural and synthetic resins and drying oils has been afforded within the past week by the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry Advisory Committee of the War Production Board in an estimate, made by that body at a recent meeting, that the output of such products for the second quarter of this year will be only about 55 percent of the outturn for the corresponding quarter of last year.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

In spite of the recent drastic curtailment of the quotas allowed for the various uses of this metal, the director of WPB's Tin, Lead and Zinc Division has estimated that the lead supply, including imports of refined lead, have already fallen short of the minimum lead requirements by 19,000 tons in the first quarter of 1945 and will show a deficit of 25,910 tons in the second quarter. The estimated minimum requirements for lead in the second quarter, this authority informed the Lead Mining Labor Advisory Committee at a recent meeting, call for 276,910 tons, of which 77,366 tons are allocated for storage batteries, 33,800 tons for cable covering, 26,000 tons for the making of tetraethyl of lead and 26,000 tons for other chemicals.

Prices for pig lead have remained unchanged for the week April 13-20 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Zinc slabs continue in insufficient supply to meet current needs of civilian users, particularly those engaged in the making of zinc pigments. In the hope of stepping up the production of zinc slabs by approximately 20 percent, chiefly to meet the critical needs of the military establishment, WPB's Zinc Labor Advisory Committee, at a recent meeting with representatives of the army and navy, has urged the adoption of a 24-hour cycle of operations, calling for charging of the retorts every 24 hours, in place of the 48-hour cycle now prevalent in some zinc smelters, but has admitted that, to accomplish this end much additional manpower would be necessary and that the proposed more frequent changing of the retorts might not be as profitable to the companies.

Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week April 13-20 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Congo copal gum, ½c. to 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Diethyleneglycol, ½c. per lb.
Monoethanolamine, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Pigments

White Lead—The supply of this pigment for civilian enduses continues to fall far short of the presentday urgent requirements with no substantial relief from this tension in sight until the ending of the war in the Pacific, as the needs of the navy and other branches of the military establishment are sure to keep at high levels until then.

Zinc Oxide—With leadfree zinc oxide continuing under complete allocation control and with the available supply of the leaded grades kept at comparatively low levels by the constantly increasing takings of the users of any and all of the now scarce white pigments, the market for both of these types of zinc oxide is still decidedly tight.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—Both Canadian and domestic materials are moving steadily into consuming channels. Arrivals of 11,400 bags are noted.

Talc—While it is too early at this time to note any marked improvement in the distribution of this material among those users qualifying for "preferred order" preference ratings, it is presumed that the recent amendment to order M-239, wherein these preferred orders will take precedence over all of the currently established numbers in the priority system except the AAA emergency rating, will accomplish its principal purpose in insuring an adequate supply for camouflage paints and for military needs in the making of food and delousing powders.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black—Producers and distributors selling small quantities of the rubber grades of channel carbon black acquired from the Defense Supplies Corporation's pool at higher than normal costs have received the sanction of OPA in passing on these higher costs when marketing small quantities of this commodity, chiefly among manufacturers of synthetic rubber tires. This permits producers buying these channel blacks from DSC for resale to add to the existing ceiling price the difference between the price actually charged by DSC for this color in covered hopper cars (now 5 cents per pound) and the normal price of 3.3 cents a pound, in thus selling less than carlots

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates—A further tightening of the tall oil supply situation and the increasing rush of erstwhile users of naphthenates, latterly denied authorization to buy those drying agents, into the market for the tallates have combined to make it difficult for producers of the latter driers to keep pace in their deliveries with the avalanche of orders now pouring in upon them from the paint and varnish makers.

Stearates—Growing tension in the supply situation for stearic acid and the unabatedly keen demand for stearates are continuing to keep the latter in a strong position, with some producers unable to book any new orders except for old customers.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone—The undiminished war production requirements of the military establishment are holding to a minimum WPB's allocations to any and all non-military consumers. A transfer of allocation control over this material from conservation order M-392 to schedule 102 of order M-300, the

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

STEARATES

Stocks at
- NEW YORK
- CHICAGO
- ST. LOUIS
- PHILADELPHIA
- DALLAS
- BOSTON
- SHAWNEE, OKLA.
- LOS ANGELES
- SAN FRANCISCO
- OAKLAND
- SEATTLE
- PORTLAND, ORE.

ZINC STEARATE
BARIUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE

FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9. BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN. N.Y.

STANDARD

"THE ORIGINAL SYNTHETIC SOLVENT MANUFACTURERS"

You Can Use

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL SUPPLIES AVAILABLE

Recommended for lacquers, resins, laminating varnishes, body rubs, vitamin B1 preparation, sterilizing solutions, liniments and many additional applications.

Isopropyl Alcohol is on allocation and necessary forms will be gladly furnished.

STANDARD ALCOHOL CO. 26 BROADWAY NEW YORK

NUODEX *Liquid Driers*

Metal content certified not to vary more than plus or minus 0.1%. — Available for priority and non-priority materials.

NUODEX PRODUCTS CO., INC., ELIZABETH, F, N. J.
NUODEX PRODUCTS OF CANADA, LIMITED, LEASIDE, ONTARIO

Making Resins ?

These Niacet Aldehydes May Be of Help to You

- ACETALDEHYDE
- PARALDEHYDE
- ACETALDOL
- CROTONALDEHYDE

Suitable also for denaturing and many other uses.
Available NOW! • Write for details.

NIACET

CHEMICALS CORPORATION
4703 Pine Avenue • Niagara Falls, N. Y.

SPECIFY

PARADURA

for *performance* in phenolics

PARADURA is Paramet Corporation's trade-mark and name for two groups of its phenolic resins:

1. 100% Pure Phenolic Resins. These represent the highest attainments in their field. Each has exceptional merit, and is in widespread demand for surface coatings which must meet the most rigid specifications.
2. Special High Phenolic Condensation Resins. Developed to meet a demand for several unique features unobtainable in lower-priced modified phenolics.

The Paramet Line includes:

PARANOL (Modified Phenolic and Maleic Resins)
ESTEROL (Pure and Modified Alkyd Resins)
PARADURA (Pure Phenolics)
PLASKON (Urea-Formaldehyde Resins)
PARAPEN (Pentaerythritol Resins)
ESTER GUMS

PARAMET CORPORATION
Subsidiary of Libbey • Owens • Ford Glass Company
10-09 44th Avenue
Long Island City 1, New York

"Let's call Paramet first"

PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

GILSONITE

SELECTED ORE — M.P. 270—280° F., Low Viscosity — Uniform, Clean

FINES — Obtained from Selected Ore M. P. 270—280° F.

REFINED SELECTS — Various Melting Points 275°—285°—300°—315° F.

GILSONITE SECONDS — Clean, Uniform Viscosity and Melting Point

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES

Agents and Warehouse Stocks in Principal Cities

G. S. ZIEGLER & COMPANY
Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway
New York 7, N. Y.
Factory: New Market, New Jersey

general chemicals allocation order, has been effected by WPB.

Diethyleneglycol—Recently lowered production costs have enabled the principal producers of this material to reduce their prices by a half cent per pound, making their revised quotations for it in tankcars 13c. and in drums 14c. in carload lots and 15c. in less than carlots, on a basis of freight allowed in Eastern territory.

Monoethanolamine — A downward revision of prices for this material by a half cent per pound has been made by the leading producers, in recognition of lowered cost of production, making the new quotations 23c. in tankcars, 24c. in drums in carload lots and 25c. in less than carlots, freight allowed in Eastern territory.

Varnish Gums

Copal—Two developments of a favorable character for importers of Congo copal gum have spotlighted the market for this natural resin within the past week. The first of these developments has been the establishment by the Office of Price Administration of buying ceilings for this gum purchased in the Belgian Congo by importers in the United States. These new primary market ceiling prices, effective April 21, apply only to the three unsorted grades currently available, designated as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the maximum prices for which are now fixed at $225 per metric ton, equivalent to approximately 10.2 cents per pound; $170 per metric ton, or about 7.71 cents per pound, and $155 per metric ton, or approximately 7.03 cents per pound, respectively, f.o.b. Matadi, Belgian Congo. These primary market buying price ceilings are somewhat lower than the prices hitherto paid by the American importers, but are about in line with the British importers' ceilings.

Simultaneously domestic ceiling prices for these same grades have been lifted by OPA a half cent to a cent per pound so as to restore the margins realized in March, 1942, making the new maximum prices for the three unsorted grades in bags 15⅜ cents per pound in carload lots and 15⅝ cents to 15⅞ cents in less than carlots for No. 1; 13⅛ cents in carlots, and 13⅜ to 13⅝ cents in less than carlots for No. 2, and 12¼ cents in carlots and 12½ to 12¾ cents in less than carlots for No. 3.

The second favorable development affecting the American importers has been the issuance by the War Production Board of the long-overdue licenses covering the 1,000 tons of this natural resin allocated to the U. S. A. by the Mixed Raw Materials Board for the second quarter of this year.

Arrivals of an aggregate of 9,151 bagfuls, weighing approximately 1,006,610 pounds, of Congo copal gum have also been recorded to the relief of the importers, almost all of whom have been represented as consignees, as these cargoes may help to some extent in the much needed replenishment of the nearly depleted supplies here.

Shellac—Although there has been a somewhat more substantial sprinkling of offers of shellac from the Bysaikhi or principal Spring crop made to the American importers from operators in India within the past week, these proffers for the greater part have been confined to relatively small quantities and have elicited few, if any, acceptances to date. Meanwhile, a cargo of 2,974 bags, weighing 487,890 pounds or 244 tons, has reached this country from the Kusmi crop, but no additional arrivals of size from that gathering are now expected. Hence, it seems likely that there will be a period of scarcity of seedlac and T.N. for bleaching purposes before the new crop lac can reach here in the May-June-July period, unless the Defense Supplies Corporation releases more of these types. Meanwhile, bleaching operations continue handicapped by lack of sufficient manpower and cutting operations are also somewhat limited by an inadequate allotment of denatured alcohol.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Even with new crop gatherings reaching the plants of processors in steadily increasing volume, buying and selling operations in gum rosin have come to an almost complete standstill within the past week, as such supplies as were available have continued to be withheld from the market, pending the long-delayed issuance of uniform price ceilings for producers and dealers by the Office of Price Administration.

Savannah, April 20.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05
D	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12
E	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65
F	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
G	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79
H	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
I	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
K	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
M	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87
N	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03
WG	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28
WW	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
X	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
	Drums				
Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	19	51	130	35	54
Shipments	...	...	...	88	110
Stocks	2,118	2,169	2,299	2,246	2,190

Turpentine—Although some further drafts have been made upon the Commodity Credit Corporation's stockpile of gum turpentine within the past week, these withdrawals have been of negligibly small character, compared with the heavy drafts in the first week of this month, and, like the latter, have been devoid of reflection in the open market for the spirits, which has continued steady in the primary market at 80 cents per gallon, the same as the CCC parity price. A steadily mounting volume of new production is now moving directly into consuming channels, as there is seemingly no incentive to hold back supplies while the prospect of a naming of a ceiling price by OPA appears in the offing, and likely to materialize, if the market should show more than a nominal upswing. The CCC stockpile still shows a fair-sized quantity on hand —around 75,000 units of 50 gallons, each.

Savannah, April 20.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	80	1,100	...	...	14,387
Tuesday	80	...	66	118	14,335
Wednesday	80	3,500	53	161	14,227
Thursday	80	...	6	103	14,130
Friday	80	1,100	16	71	14,075

Synthetic Resins

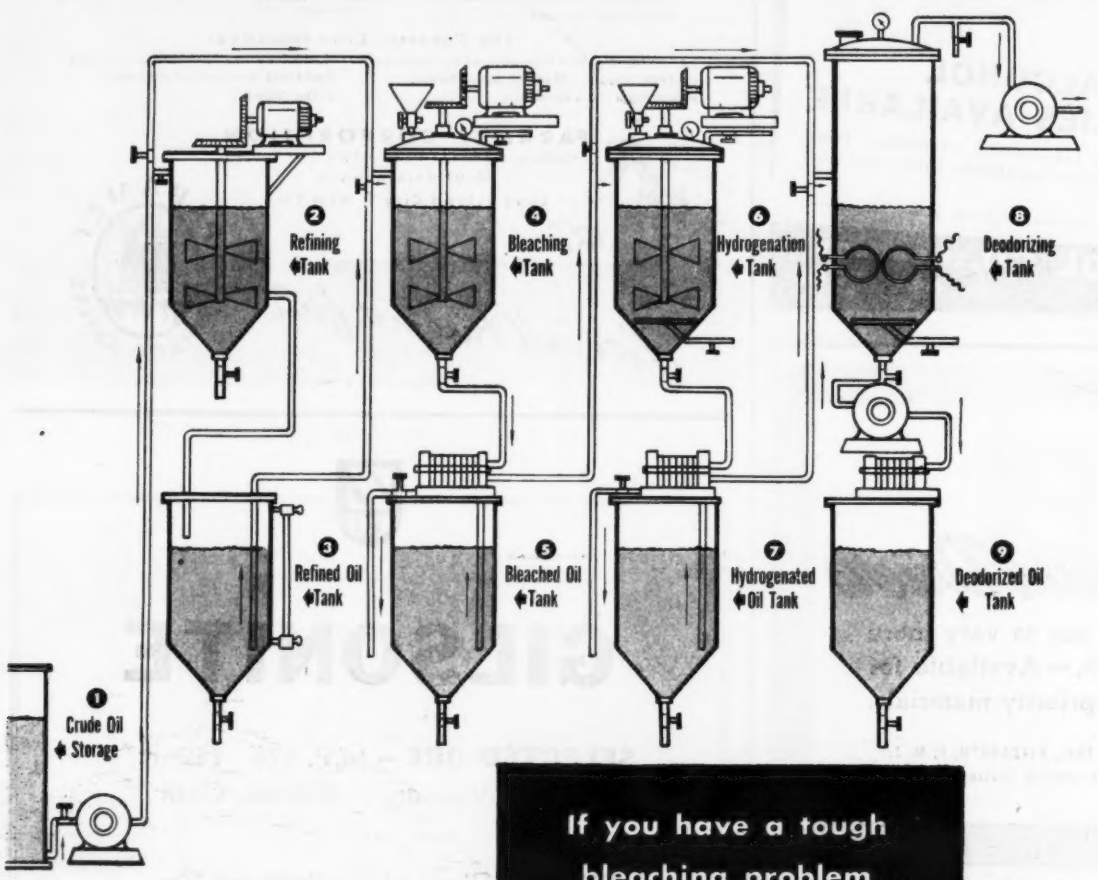
Fumaric Resins—These resins and also fumaric oils have been placed under direct allocation control through their inclusion in schedules 103 and 104 of order M-300, effective June 1. A news article explaining in detail their direct control appears elsewhere in this issue of OPD.

Maleic Resins—Availability of these resins, hitherto indirectly controlled by the allocation of maleic anhydride, is now strictly controlled by the placing of maleic oils and resins under direct allocation control by their inclusion in schedules 103 and 104 of order M-300. With government requirements still increasing, less essential civilian end-uses are being further curtailed.

Pentaerythritol Resins—These resins and pentaerythritol oils, both derived from other materials already under allocation, have themselves been made subject to direct allocation control through their inclusion in schedules 103 and 104 of order M-300, effective June 1. The placing of these resins and oils under this direct control is explained in detail in a news article appearing elsewhere in this issue of OPD.

Glues and Binders

Casein—With the arirvals of an aggregate of 668 tons of Argentine casein, the immediately available supply of this material is proving sufficient to meet current requirements of the paper coaters, paint industry and plastics trade, as well as the casein glue makers, although domestic production continues in the doldrums, with no



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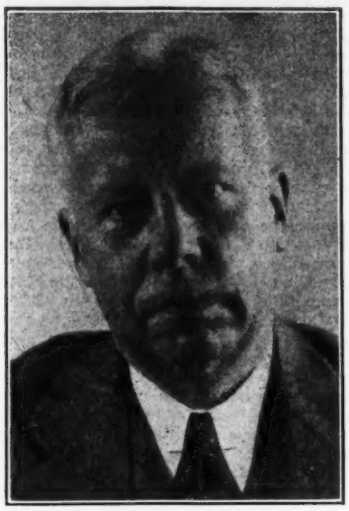
incentive offered to the American dairies to convert their dried skim milk, for which there is a ready market in lend-lease channels, into either acid-precipitated or rennet-precipitated casein.

Glues — With WPB's allocations of hide and processed bone glues showing a curtailment of 5 to 10 percent from those granted for the first quarter of this year, the supply situation in these types of glues is continuing to tighten again, without much likelihood of easing for some time to come.

Devoe & Raynolds Buys Beckwith-Chandler

Devoe & Raynolds Company has purchased the Beckwith-Chandler Company, Newark, N. J., which organization was founded in 1893 and has been specializing in railroad and industry product finishes. The plant



Clarence W. Slocum

and offices of the Beckwith-Chandler firm are housed on a 13-acre tract of land.

Clarence W. Slocum, president of Beckwith-Chandler, will continue as president of the Beckwith-Chandler division of the Devoe & Raynolds Company. Other officers of Beckwith-Chandler are James A. MacGregor, treasurer; J. Alex Wilson, vice-president, and Arthur W. Slocum, brother of the president, sales manager and secretary.

Clarence W. Slocum entered the employ of Beckwith-Chandler in 1913, immediately after graduation from high school. After serving in all departments of the company, including production, sales and distribution, he became an officer and director in 1919, and three years later vice-president. Following the death of Charles B. Beckwith in 1925, Mr. Slocum was elected president, and when Barrett L. Chandler died, served both as president and treasurer.

Color Conditioning Postwar Program Described

A postwar program for scientifically "color conditioning" industrial interiors has been announced by the finishes division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., following extensive study of employing functional color to improve employee efficiency, health, comfort and morale.

Described as the science of determining the correct industrial color environment for maximum vision, the system has been developed by the du Pont company in collaboration with Faber Birren, leading industrial color authority. Among the benefits of "color conditioning" are listed increased production, improved quality of workmanship and reduced personal injuries.

C.P. Hall Co. Plans Chicago Plant

The C. P. Hall Company, Akron, Ohio, has opened a new chemical plant in Chicago. Plasticizers and chemical softeners will be the principal products of the Chicago branch. The company operates a plant in Los Angeles as well as in Akron.

Socony Paint Products Division of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has been awarded its fifth Maritime "M."

Trade Briefs

General Petroleum Corporation has completed arrangements for the purchase of all the outstanding capital stock of the R. R. Bush Oil Company, Long Meach, Calif.

James R. Page, president of the board of trustees of the California Institute of Technology, has been elected a director to fill a vacancy on the board of the Union Oil Company of California.

Eagle Printing Ink Company, division of General Printing Ink Corporation, New York, has moved its New England office from Cambridge to 67 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10.

H. S. Chase, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, Eastern division, and Drew L. Hines, vice-president in charge of transportation and supplies, Eastern division, have been elected directors of the Tide Water Associated Oil Company, San Francisco.

Precision Plating Company is the firm name under which R. M. Cavin, W. D. Copeland and Foster C. Proctor have published a certificate that they are conducting business at 648 East Manchester avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

Fats, Oils, Output, Consumption: February

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for February, 1945, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds	
	Production	Consumption
Babassu, crude	[2]	1,251,000
Refined	[2]	[2]
Castor, No. 1, crude	11,686,000	10,010,000
No. 3, crude	3,239,000	4,472,000
Dehydrated	5,805,000	5,860,000
Sulphonated	.....	510,000
Chinawood or tung oil	1,121,000	1,327,000
Coconut, crude	14,080,000	12,566,000
Refined	5,348,000	5,681,000
Corn, crude	18,693,000	17,180,000
Refined	15,642,000	3,433,000
Cottonseed, crude	137,246,000	141,522,000
Refined	131,046,000	104,081,000
Linseed	42,489,000	37,401,000
Olive, edible	1,446,000	11,000
Inedible	.....	32,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	[2]	175,000
Oiticica	.....	1,065,000
Palmkernel, crude	5,275,000	1,751,000
Refined	[2]	[2]
Palm, crude	.....	4,059,000
Refined	[2]	35,000
Peanut, crude[1]	11,844,000	12,276,000
Refined	11,498,000	6,094,000
Sesame	.....	122,000
Soybean, crude	119,997,000	110,875,000
Refined	104,199,000	81,840,000
All other	3,837,000	6,184,000
Animal Fats		
Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	106,848,000	16,297,000
Neatsfoot oil	252,000	442,000
Tallow, edible	12,656,000	10,083,000
Inedible	86,074,000	108,556,000
Fish and Marine Mammal Oils[3]		
Codliver	9,000	1,055,000
Cod	17,000	907,000
Marine mammal	.....	1,344,000
Other fish	[4]1,322,000	29,323,000
Other liver	443,000	860,000
Greases		
Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool	43,958,000	60,869,000
Wool grease	1,467,000	1,985,000
Secondary Products		
Animal fat and oil fatty acids	16,570,000	17,883,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	2,371,000	2,498,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	1,730,000	520,000
Grease and lard oil	6,498,000	4,540,000
Oleo oil	7,131,000	1,170,000
Red oil or oleic acid	5,197,000	6,034,000
Stearic acid	4,355,000	3,520,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	[5]	143,000
Stearin, animal, edible	3,338,000	2,168,000
Inedible	4,057,000	1,172,000
Stearin, vegetable oil, winter	7,839,000	7,803,000
Tallow oil	4,015,000	1,284,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc	16,511,000	14,448,000
Other Products		
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	7,077,000	7,048,000
crude (100% basis)	15,828,000	16,540,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	8,719,000	7,214,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	91,070,000	86,876,000
Inedible	28,405,000	25,723,000
Shortening	131,872,000	403,000
Winterized vegetable oils	34,093,000	.....

[1] Bureau of Agricultural Economics collected the data on production and stocks from crude peanut oil producers.
[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils.
[3] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.
[4] Includes 1,143,000 pounds of herring, sardine, and pilchard, and no menhaden for February.
[5] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

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Fertilizer Plan

—Continued from page 3

Florida phosphate lands, and $20,000,000 for demonstrating the value of fertilizers in farming.

The bill starts out with a congressional finding that the soil resources of the nation have been depleted to an alarming degree so as to threaten the nation's welfare and security in terms of maintaining equitable levels of farm income. It then declares it to be the bill's purpose to provide for the most effective coordination, exploration, and use of the resources of the Federal government, in cooperation with State and local agencies and institutions, to restore the nation's soil resources by:—

1. Encouraging and facilitating widespread adoption of those farm systems and agricultural practices which become feasible where farmers are provided with adequate amounts and kinds of mineral plant nutrients.

2. Participation of rural communities, practical farmers, and their organizations in the planning and administration of a program of farm and community tests and demonstrations of mineral frtilizers and fertilizer ingredients; and of farmer cooperatives in the production, marketing, and distribution thereof.

3. Immediate construction by the government of additional fertilizer plant capacity and establishment of the necessary means and measures whereby the deposits of potash and phosphate in all parts of the country may be explored, conserved and utilized to best advantage.

Camouflaging "Tests"

To carry out these purposes the bill provides in ti le II for establishment of a national test-demonstration program calling for the supplying of concentrated mineral fertilizer to a sufficient number of practical farms, representative of significant variations in natural, physical, economic, type-of-farming, and other conditions, to afford easy access for neighboring farmers to observe and study results. During the initial stages test-demonstrations would be established on an average of seventy-five farms in a county.

This program would be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Office of Extension and the Offfice of Experiment Stations in the Tennessee Valley, where TVA would be the agency responsible. The fertilizer used in the demonstrations would be requisitioned by the secretary from the fertilizer plants constructed under the authority of the bill and would be supplied without cost. State advisory committees made up of farmers and representatives of cooperatives and the private fertilizer industry, and a national fertilizer policy committee would be established to aid in bringing about the maximum degree of direct farmer participation in demonstration programs.

Title III of the bill covers the construction of new plants. It authorizes TVA to proceed with the construction of the plant at Mobile for manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers and materials, and also authorizes TVA to construct facilities for the production or processing of by-products from the operations of the Mobile plant. TVA is authorized to purchase or lease sufficient strategically located phosphate lands in Florida to run the plant for fifty years.

The other two fertilizer plants authorized to be constructed with Federal funds would be built by the Department of the Interior and strategically located to draw upon Western potash and phosphate deposits for their raw material supplies. The department also would have the authority to build facilities for production or processing of by-products resulting from operation of the two plants, and it also is authorized to buy or lease sufficient phosphate and potash lands in the Western fields to supply the plants for fifty years.

One-Half to Be Free

The bill directs that the plants be operated at the fullest capacity consistent with the lowest possible unit costs and that not less than 50 percent of the productive capacity shall be used in the demonstration program. Products used in the demonstration program would be disposed of through farmer cooperative associations and commercial channels, preference being given to farmer cooperatives.

The fertilizer plants and all rights and title to the mineral fertilizer reserves would be leased for a term of fifty years to farmer cooperatives. The lease is to be consummated within five years from the date of completion of the plants. Instead of leasing the mineral resources, the cooperatives could, if they preferred, buy the mined raw material from TVA or the Secretary of the Interior.

In furtherance of the purposes and policies of the program, title IV of the bill provides steps to encourage and facilitate the development of framer cooperative association by loans through the Farm Credit Administration. Notwithstanding the restrictions or limitations of any other laws or regulations, the bill states, loans may be made by FCA to farmer cooperatives to finance the acquisition of mineral reserves "and for the acquisition, construction and operation of plants for the manufacture and distribution of concentrated phosphatic and potassic fertilizers and for the acquisition and operation of such war plants and facilities for the production and distribution of nitrogenous and other chemicals as may be deemed advisable to round out the national program."

Loans for the acquisition, construction, equipping, and refinancing of plants may be made in amounts up to 90 percent of the appraised value of the security offered for terms up to fifty years at a rate of interest not exceeding 2½ percent. Loans for operating the plants would be not exceeding ten-year maturity and also at not more than 2½ percent.

The bill states that in the event a farmer cooperative is organized to engage in production of fertilizer, TVA or the Secretary of the Interior shall see to it that the plant is adequately supplied with phosphate, from either private or public sources.

In its concluding title VI, the bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to hold the remaining phosphate and potassic minerals in the public domain in public trust to perpetuate the purposes of the bill.

The bill would be known as the national fertilizer policy act of 1945.

Greeted by Comments

Introduction of the bill for a national fertilizer policy was accompanied by a flood of comment from its sponsors and the industry. From the prepared statements issued by the backers of the legislation, it would appear that agriculture is on the brink of disaster that can be avoided only by some such scheme as it proposes. Private industry, it was implied, could not hope to meet alone the requirements of agriculture for fertilizer in quantities sufficient to stem the loss of soil fertility—a view that immediately brought a prompt denial from private manufacturers.

The gist of some of the comments follows:—

The National Fertilizer Association:—There is no necessity for government production of fertilizer, because the industry has been supplying for many years all the fertilizer needs of agriculture at reasonable prices. The capacity of the fertilizer manufacturers to produce has always outrun the consumption and there is no reason to suppose that the industry will be unable to continue to do it. The price of fertilizer is so reasonable in comparison with other things the farmer buys that there can be no possible argument on this point.

Senator John Bankhead of Alabama, co-sponsor:—America has been a rich agricultural nation because we are relatively young in farming years, and we have been able to draw heavily upon the earth to consume the highly available accumulations that nature gave us as an inheritance. We have come to a crossroad where we must make a great decision with respect to how abundantly the land will support us in the future.

U. S. Navy Official Photo

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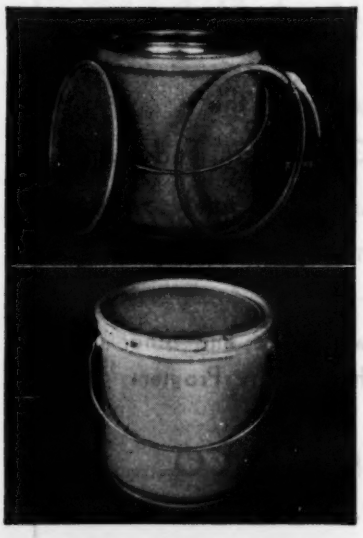

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The European agricultural countries that continued to produce crops efficiently while maintaining the permanency of the fertility in the soil were Holland, Belgium, and Germany, prior to World War II. These nations, respectively, were adding in 1936, a sum total of 106 pounds, 84 pounds, and 57 pounds of nitrogen, phosphate, and potash per acre of crop and pasture land, annually. At this time the United States was using only a total of 4 pounds per acre—a rate about the same as that of the agriculturally impoverished nations of Europe.

Non-Sequitar Arguments

Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, co-sponsor:—As consumers, all of us are concerned with a better balanced and more nutritious diet. Farm people stand in need of plentiful supplies of mineral fertilizers adapted to the requirements of their soils. Cooperative organizations and groups are assured of a supply of mineral fertilizers which are not now available in the kinds and quantities desperately needed by their members. Government agencies are offered a larger opportunity for more effective service along the lines of their special proficiencies. The critics of government activity should be glad to see that the agencies are put to work without duplication and in furtherance of one unified policy. I believe the fertilizer industry itself, will find here a program that will expand the market for its products far beyond any horizon which the members of that industry have ever dreamed of. Is it too much to ask of this industry that it now expand and adjust itself to the requirements of an enduring and efficient agriculture? Surely no one will insist that agriculture should be made to conform to the pattern of the industry which serves it!

Representative John W. Flannagan of Virginia, house sponsor:—In my own State of Virginia, I have seen the almost miraculous rebirth that has occurred on badly depleted farm where test demonstrations have been conducted cooperatively by our State experiment station and TVA. These limited examples have proven that this test demonstration method is a very effective educational instrument and that this program needs to be greatly enlarged.

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation:—A sound conservation and fertilizer program would not create a new surplus problem. We already have a production-adjustment program and will probably continue to have one. But this program does not necessarily mean vastly increased production. Everyone who has studied the problem knows that at least 10 percent of the land now cultivated should be taken out of cropping entirely, and planted to trees or pasture. It is our idea that this program will make it possible for farmers everywhere to make more proper use of their land. By making the best acres more productive, they can retire their poor or hilly land from cropping entirely, and still produce as much as formerly. By producing more on fewer acres, they can decrease the cost of production, make more money, and improve the land at the same time.

Paint Raw Materials Supply Discussed

OPD Washington Bureau

Curtailed production of paints for essential civilian requirements, caused by increased shortages of rosin, drying oils and lead, was discussed at a recent meeting of the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry Advisory Committee, the War Production Board has reported.

The committee estimated that production of paints for civilian needs in the second quarter of 1945 would be approximately 55 percent of the output of the corresponding quarter last year. However, it was the opinion of the committee that despite the low production of civilian paints, the shortage would not be felt immediately, due to relatively normal inventories in the hands of dealers and distributors.

A task committee was appointed to study the existing situation on essential civilian paint production. Upon completion, the report will be presented to the entire committee at a meeting in the near future.

The supply of synthetic resins was discussed, particularly with respect to military specification finishes. A recent amendment to Schedule 59 of Order M-300, the general chemicals order, is expected to conserve approximately 10 percent of phthalic alkyd resins, WPB said. Phthalic alkyd resins are expected to continue in short supply for at least six months, they pointed out. Both maleic and pentaerythritol resins are also in tight supply, causing the use of these resins to be restricted to military and highly essential civilian applications, WPB said.

Representatives of the Department of Agriculture stated that the supply of domestic linseed oil is expected to be very short at the end of the second quarter. At present the domestic supply of dehydrated castor oil is limited by crushing capacity in this country. Although crushing capacity in Brazil will be utilized to crush seed which cannot be handled in this country, WPB told the committee that control of castor oil by order might be necessary in the near future.

The committee recommended that the Department of Agriculture investigate the possibility of increased production of crude tall oil. Heavier requirements for rosin by the synthetic rubber industry may result in less rosin for the paint, varnish and lacquer industry than had previously been estimated, WPB said.

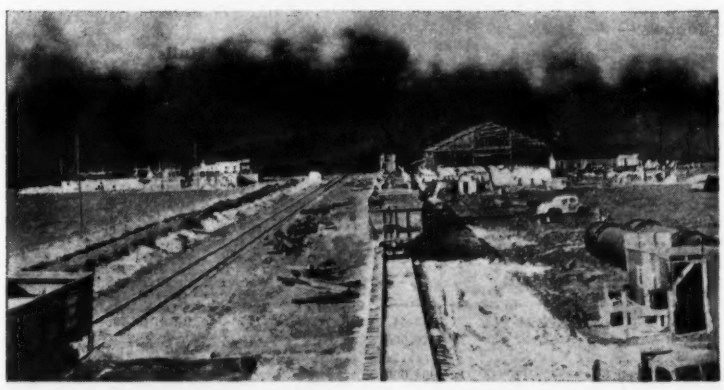
Paint Prices Unaffected By Formula Changes

Manufacturers need not reduce their existing ceiling prices for house paints and other ready-mixed exterior linseed oil paints because of lower costs for pigment ingredients. In those cases where changes in paint formulas are caused by War Production Board conservation orders and the serviceability of the paint is maintained, the Office of Price Administration has announced in amendment 75 to order No. A-1 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 188. Heretofore, any reduction in the cost of pigment ingredients required a corresponding reduction in the March, 1942 "freeze" ceiling prices for these paints.

Under a recent War Production Board conservation order, manufacturers of paints are restricted in their use of white lead pigment, normally used in making paints, necessitating a wider use of other types of pigment, which may be of lower cost, OPA explained.

The industry advisory committee for this industry has pointed out to OPA that to require the passing on of any lower cost for pigment would result in substantial hardship to manufacturers because of an expected reduction in volume due to inability to obtain customary materials. The industry has assured OPA that a wider use of available type of pigment will substantially maintain the serviceability of the paints.

Continental Carbon Opens New Texas Plant



The new Continental Carbon Company plant at Sunray, Tex., which commenced operation April 5, is producing additional quantities of carbon black urgently required for the country's synthetic rubber program. The plant was completed in record time and is the first of the new government-financed carbon black plants to be placed in operation. The production of Continental and Panhandle carbon companies is marketed through the Witco Chemical Company, New York.

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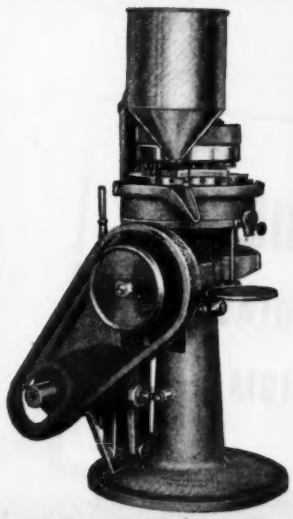

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

While the volume of business lacked improvement during the week because of the scarcity of oils and fats, consuming inquiry was excellent and the market continued firm at ceilings. The bulk of sales for most oils was restricted to small quantities and to an occasional tankcar.

The increased shortage of drying oils, rosin and lead resulting in the curtailment of the production of paints for civilian requirements, was discussed at a recent meeting of the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry Advisory Committee, the War Production Board stated. Representatives of the Department of Agriculture reported that the supply of domestic linseed oil is expected to be very short at the end of the second quarter. At present, the supply of domestic dehydrated castor oil is limited by crushing capacity. Although production in Brazil will be utilized to crush seed which cannot be handled in this country, WPB told the committee that the control of castor oil by order might be necessary in the near future. The committee recommended that the Department of Agriculture investigate the possibility of increased production of crude tall oil.

Office of Price Administration announced, effective April 24, soybean processors who make deliveries in their own trucks may add a hauling charge to their ceiling prices of three cents per 100 pounds for the first five miles, plus one cent for each additional five miles up to 100 miles. This limits the hauling charge to 22 cents per 100 pounds for processors' deliveries.

Cottonseed Oil

Refiners were in the market for crude oil and bidding at ceilings but met with little response. Demand for refined continued active against current contracts. Market continued strong at ceilings. Advices from the South reported an easier tone in oil meals, especially for soybean meal, which was offered freely at ceilings with no takers. Cottonseed meal was quiet, but steady.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
May	....	....	14.31 bid
July	....	....	13.90 bid
September	....	....	13.90 bid
October	....	....	13.75-14.10
December	....	....	13.50-14.05
March	....	....	13.25-13.75

Total sales, none.

Cash, 14.31c. nom.

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12½c. f.o.b. works (all prices ceilings).

Memphis, April 19—No crude oil trading, mills not offering. Cottonseed meal quiet. Soybean and peanut meals in liberal supply and inactive. Cottonseed hulls slow.

Linseed Oil

Movement of linseed oil against contracts and government priorities continued in a steady volume during the week. Stocks of this oil in this area have been steadily decreasing and from present indications, it has been estimated that some crushers' supplies will become exhausted within the next 30 or 60 days. Color has been lent to this belief by representatives of the Department of Agriculture, who stated at a recent meeting that linseed oil was expected to be very short at the end of the second quarter.

Stocks of flaxseed in the Argentine on March 1 were about 50 percent smaller than a year ago, totaling 29,950,000 bushels as against 59,042,000 bushels, March 1, 1944, according to the Department of Agriculture. Of the total reported this year, 14,000,000 bushels are from the 1944-45 crop; 12,000,000 bushels from 1943-44, and the balance from previous crops. Other reports indicated that farmers are holding additional supplies of flaxseed.

Minneapolis, April 18.—Crushers had no oil for sale and continued to ship supplies on FDO 10 permits.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	4,640,000	6,000,000
Since Sept. 1	152,780,000	212,230,000

Flaxseed—Seed receipts improved slightly during the week. Mills expected to shut down about May 1, owing to scarcity of seed.

Minneapolis, April 18.—During the past few days the flax arrivals in this market showed definite signs of increasing and daily receipts averaged five or six cars instead of the one or two during the car shortage.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1945-44	Receipts 1944-43	Shipments 1945-44	Shipments 1944-43
This week	70,500	184,500	46,500	24,000
Since Sept. 1	10,418,100	19,744,500	1,601,000	2,398,000

Flaxseed markets at Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, April 20.—No flaxseed shipments were made during the week. Visible supply of seed was placed at 3,642,000 bushels. Argentine flaxseed was quoted at $2.26½ per bushel, nominal.

Hull, April 20.—Bombay, £32¼, April; Calcutta, £30¾, April; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Babassu—Receipts of 29,160 bags of kernels were noted for delivery against allocations.

Castor DehYdrated — Active call continued for oil against contracts. Supplies are low owing to the limited plant capacity. Arrivals of castor oil were reported at 1,120 drums consigned on previous contracts.

Oiticica—Trading quiet, with lim-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	195.3

Cottonseed Crushings Report: March

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed, and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held from August 1 through March 31, 1945, as compared with the preceding period, according to the Census Bureau, were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons 1944-45	Tons 1943-44
Receipts	[1]4,191,922	3,863,222
Crushed	3,507,787	3,505,510
On hand March 31	795,741	446,488

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1944-45	Pounds 1943-44
Produded	1,084,116,000	1,091,396,000
Shipped	1,055,982,000	1,064,266,000
On hand March 31	[2]142,790,000	113,796,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1944-45	Pounds 1943-44
Produced	[3]898,897,000	938,670,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand March 31	[4]342,247,000	363,494,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1944-45	Tons 1943-44
Produced	1,609,479	1,625,847
Shipped	1,532,936	1,580,702
On hand March 31	104,593	63,687

Hulls

	Tons 1944-45	Tons 1943-44
Produced	812,547	818,887
Shipped	766,829	809,297
On hand March 31	60,511	21,554

Linters

	Bales 1944-45	Bales 1943-44
Produced	[5]1,025,063	1,046,821
Shipped	988,224	922,720
On hand March 31	[6]98,759	260,028

[1] Includes 6,650 tons and 1,560 tons destroyed during 1944-45 and 1943-44, respectively, but does not include 118,256 and 90,336 tons on hand August 1, 1944 and 1943, nor 59,387 and 41,252 tons reshipped during the seasons 1944-45 and 1943-44.

[2] Includes 36,770,000 pounds at oil mills, 92,356,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 13,664,000 pounds in transit.

[3] Produced from 969,200,000 pounds of crude oil.

[4] Includes 335,899,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 6,348,000 pounds held elsewhere, and in transit.

[5] Includes 195,752 bales first cut, 769,106 bales second cut, and 60,205 bales mill run.

[6] Includes 32,799 bales first cut, 59,532 bales second cut, and 6,428 bales mill run.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

ited supplies firmly held at former levels. Offerings from Brazil were scanty and restricted to May-June shipment. Consuming inquiry in future deliveries was inactive.

Olive—Governor Dewey of New York signed a bill April 19 which prohibits manufacture, possession or sale of compound or blended oil with label that it contains part olive oil, unless it is labeled compound or blended oil with statement of different ingredients and their percentages. The new law becomes effective September 1, 1945.

Palm—Receipts were reported at 1,235 tons and delivered on allocations.

Soybean—Supplies continued scarce and trading was confined to occasional sales at ceilings.

Sunflowerseed—Argentine sunflowerseed stocks totaled 243,425,000 pounds on March 1, almost entirely from the 1943-44 crop, as compared with 36,621,000 pounds, March 1 last year, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Tall—With production of both crude and refined oil sold well ahead, supplies continued scanty and the market was firm at ceilings.

Tung—Buyers were in the market for prompt delivery but trading was moderate owing to limited quantities offered. Domestic crushers have practically shut down for this season. Prices firm at ceilings.

Atlanta, April 18.—Demand for meals have declined because of the improvement in pasturage. Offerings of soybean meal quite liberal, and held at ceilings. Reduction in the cotton acreage predicted for this season, but special efforts under way to increase production by heavier fertilization and treated seed.

Fats and Greases

A War Food Administration amendment to WFO 67, effective May 1, will restrict manufacturers' inventories of inedible tallow and grease to one-third instead of five-twelfths of the quantity used during the last six months of 1944. This restriction will provide a two months' supply and should result in a more equitable distribution of these materials. The amendment further provides that, effective immediately, producers and dealers must make available 50 percent instead of 30 percent of their deliveries of inedible tallow and grease to manufacturers other than soap makers.

Greases—Light production continued to restrict business. Demand was urgent and exceeded the supply. Occasional sales were made at ceilings.

Lard—Firm conditions prevailed in this market owing to sold-up production and limited quantities available for civilian use. Stock of lard in Chicago on April 1 were slightly larger, the first increase in months, and totaled 4,340,257 pounds, comparing with 3,988,980 pounds on April 1 and 69,540,780 pounds April 15 last year. Lard stocks in the United States, including rendered pork fat on April 1 were indicated at 50,579,000 pounds, against 64,770,000 pounds, March 1, and 432,339,000 pounds, April 1, 1944. The April 1 five-year average was 266,014,000 pounds.

Tallow—Owing to the filling of inventory quotas of some consumers, available supplies were slightly freer and sales were more evenly distributed. Offerings, however, were still insufficient to meet the active demand. Market was firm at ceilings.

Animal Oils

Degras—Buying interest was active, but the scarcity of supplies resulted in limited trading. Production sold well ahead, with demand exceeding the supply.

Neatsfoot—This market was quiet in the absence of supplies. Consumers are using larger quantities of substitutes because of the light production. Offerings continued scarce.

Oleo—Market strong, with sold-up output in steady call against former contracts. Prices firm at ceilings.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil—Limited supplies of refined oil closely held at ceilings. Sellers restricted sales to small lots to regular customers. Offerings of crude oil were scarce. Reports from the South state that fishing operations off Florida will start before May 1.

Baltimore, April 18.—Warm weather of the past two weeks has caused menhaden fishing interests to advance the time for the start of operations in Florida waters. In fact, one company, which usually operated out of Morehead City, N. C., has transferred some of its craft to the Florida area, and it is expected that these vessels will go out at any time.

Sardine—Buyers were showing an active inquiry for crude oil and bidding at the ceiling, but producers were not offering.

Los Angeles, April 18.—Inquiry for crude sardine oil was active this week, but supplies continued to be short of demand. Practically all of the fish oil for next season has already been sold.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Tight supply situation dominates the market. Makers are sold up and limiting sales to small lots. Prices strong at ceilings.

Stearic Acid—Demand was larger than supply. Business was confined to occasional lots. Deliveries against contracts in good request.

San Francisco, April 18.—Trading in copra meal remained at a standstill. Local mills were shut down or crushing other products because of depleted copra stocks. Limited shipments of meal moving against former orders. A good demand for copra meal was noted for deferred shipment but lack of copra hampered sales. United States production of copra cake and meal in February was 3,538 tons, practically the same as in

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February, 1944. Cottonseed meal was in good call. Production at San Joaquin Valley showed the usual seasonal slackening and receipts at San Francisco were limited to small lots. Offerings from Mexico and other areas also were light. Soybean meal held firm at ceilings with moderate offerings from Centralwestern and Southwesten shippers. Central California usage of soybean meal was heavy because of shortage of other oil meals.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Steady call noted for delivery against contracts. Inquiry has slackened, but market firm at ceilings.

Linseed Meal—Movement against contract heavy. Output sold up and additional demand unsatisfied.

Minneapolis, April 18.—Linseed meal demand continued in excess of supplies and shipments were maintained at a steady rate as oversold crushers endeavored to fill old contracts.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	7,020,000	12,060,000
Since Sept. 1	69,720,000	175,940,000

Soybean Meal—Increased offerings of meal at ceilings not attracting buyers owing to improved pasturage. Market tone was easier.

Waxes

Beeswax—Arrivals were reported at 350 bags for delivery against former contracts. Market was quiet. Offerings for shipment from primary centers continued scarce. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Carnauba—Business was inactive during the week. Offerings from Brazil were unavailable for all positions. Prices were unchanged at ceilings. Arrivals were reported totaling 3,110 bags which were consigned against prior contracts.

Maximum purchase prices affecting importers of carnauba wax will not be increased, OPA announced April 19. Importers have complained of the scantiness of foreign offerings and have expressed the opinion that a price increase might draw larger quantities into the market.

Ouricury—Withdrawal of offerings for shipment from Brazil resulted in a dull market. Production for the first half of the year was said to be sold up and sellers withdrew temporarily from the market.

Flax Planting Campaign On Broad Scale Planned

A publicity campaign to increase the acreage planted to flax has been instituted under the leadership of William J. Leary, extension agronomist of the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D., in furtherance of the government's offer to pay farmers $5 for each acre planted to flax in accordance with AAA regulations. "Paint Protects the Soldier" has been made the motif of the campaign and was derived from the "Paint at War" exhibit sponsored by the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc., with the cooperation of the armed forces, in Washington, D. C., in October, 1943.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Although consuming inquiry for textile and leather chemicals was active during the week, the low supply of most materials restricted the volume of sales. All sizing materials were in limited supply. Production of corn starch has been affected by the manpower shortage and deliveries were from five to six weeks behind schedule. Furthermore, a large portion of the output has been set-aside for lend-lease, thereby reducing quantities for civilian use.

Members of the tanning industry and government officials at a recent meeting discussed the price situation and other problems relative to the importation of tanning raw materials. OPA was expected to announce price ceilings shortly for tanning materials which have not been ceiled to date.

An important contribution to the alleviation of the acute United Nations cotton textile situation is to be made by Brazil, it was announced by the Combined Production and Resources Board, April 16. Some 300,000,000 yards of cotton fabrics are to be added to Brazil's export commitments for the next twelve months, under an agreement just reached at Rio de Janeiro between representatives of the CPRB's textile committee and the Comissao Executiva Textil of Brazil.

War Production Board says that manufacturers of civilian products who require dyestuffs receive their fair share of the available supply under the quota provisions of Order M-103, Dyestuffs and Organic Pigments, and therefore do not require ratings for the procurement of dyestuffs for civilian purposes.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride—Production of anhydrous and crystal totaled 4,977,000 pounds during February and stocks at works at the end of the month were 3,063,000 pounds. Solution 32 Be. output was 1,084,000 pounds, and stocks, 525,000 pounds at the end of the period, according to the Bureau of Census.

Bichromates—Output of bichromate and chromate potash 100 percent in February amounted to 559,000 pounds with stocks at the end of the month at works at 531,000 pounds. Production of soda bichromate and chromate 100 percent totaled 6,409 tons during February and stocks at works were 857 tons at the end of the month, it was reported by the Bureau of Census.

Soda Hydrosulphite—February production was reported at 3,208,000 pounds and stocks at works at the end of the month at 1,218,000 pounds.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Market quiet, with sales limited to small lots to regular customers. Supplies were reported scarce on spot.

Indigo — Hand to mouth buying noted for actual needs. Prices were unchanged and firm for all grades. Stocks here were limited.

Sizing Materials

Albumen Egg — Conditions in the market continued tight. Production was still backward owing to the difficulty to obtain eggs at a price to make albumen profitably and it was far below that of this time last year. The outlook for marked improvement in this situation is not promising, it was reported. Demand continued active. Prices were firm at ceilings. Technical was in fair request at unchanged levels.

Western Regional office of WFA offers on Announcement AWDW-44, to animal or poultry feed manufacturers, tanning compound manufacturers or other industrial users, 38,925 pounds net of salvaged dried whole egg powder, unfit for human consumption. Bids must be submitted per pound on entire lot only, not later than 5 p.m., PWT, April 30, 1945, to Procurement and Price Support Division, WFA Office of Supply (CCC), Room 624, 821 Market street, San Francisco 3, California. Acceptance will be by telegram not later than May 3. This dried whole egg powder, packed in 1942 and 1943, is in 865 strapped fiber cases, each containing 144 five-ounce cartons. Lots located Bell Street Dock, Seattle, Washington.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
279.7	279.7	279.7	262.9

Egg Yolk—Subnormal production was keeping supplies at low ebb. Demand was active but scarce supplies restricted sales to small quantities. Quotations were strong at ceilings.

Starch, Corn—Tight supply situation continued to restrict deliveries against former contracts. A large portion of the output has been earmarked for lend-lease. Demand for civilian use was active. Deliveries were delayed from five to six weeks behind schedules. Prices were firm at ceilings. The visible corn supply decreased 1,356,000 bushels for the week ended April 14 and totaled 18,776,000 bushels as compared with 9,644,000 bushels a year ago, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade

Starch, Potato — While consumers were showing an active inquiry in replacements, the scarcity of supplies was keeping trading at low ebb. Market was firm at unchanged quotations.

Tapioca Flour—An urgent demand for prompt and nearby shipment from Brazil featured the market during the week. Offerings were not liberal, but were promptly absorbed at ceilings. Supplies on the spot were unavailable for resale.

The original report of the Department of Commerce on the manioc flour export embargo of Brazil (see *OPD* April 16) referred to the six months' embargo applying to "manioc flour" without reference to types. As a result of a wire by the Department of State for clarification, the department was informed that the embargo did not apply "to the type of tapioca flour purchased by the USCC." Later the department was further informed that the embargo order had been modified under date of March 26 to permit exports of manioc flour under permits of the export-import department of the Bank of Brazil.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi—Owing to the lack of offerings from primary markets for shipment to the United States, trading continued slow. Sellers were reported disposing of materials at higher prices than were offered by American buyers.

Mangrove Bark—While inquiry was active, business was light and spasmodic because of scarcity of material for shipment. Consumers were in the market for both the bark and extract. Prices were strong.

Myrobalans—Buying interest for replacements has slackened of late, and an easier tone was noted in primary markets. Offerings also were quite liberal and firm bids, it was stated could have shaded current asking prices for good-sized quantities.

Quebracho—Conditions in this market were firm under a good demand for prompt and nearby shipment from the Argentine and Uruguay. Inventories were improved to some extent by the arrivals of over 40,000 bags during the week previous. Receipts have been considerably delayed of late by the scarcity of shipping space from primary centers. Office of Price Administration announced amendment 7 to MPR 531, effective April 18, governing the sales by liquefiers and grinders of solid quebracho and extract and wattle bark and extract, also the sales of solid quebracho and extract shipped from River Plate ports other than Buenos Aires.

Wattle Bark — Buyers continued to show an active inquiry for bark and extract for prompt and nearby shipment from African producing sectors. Offerings were scarce. Trading was light. Market was firm at ceilings. Arrivals of 402 tons of bark were reported.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Three products—diethyl sulphate, methyl acetoacetate, and methylamyl ketone—have been established at somewhat higher prices than had prevailed, while quicksilver and cetyl alcohol were down. These price movements in the market for drugs and fine chemicals were accompanied by action by the War Production Board adjusting its control of acetone, diacetone, and cadmium metal. Reports received also contained information regarding WPB action on April 3 regarding isopropyl alcohol control.

Under the WPB pronouncements, acetone and diacetone were transferred to schedule 102 of WPB order M-300 and was part of the general intention to put as many chemicals as possible under that blanket order. In cadmium metal, mounting military needs made necessary an amendment to conservation order M-65. Under the amendment, all buyers must certify that metal bought will be used only for permissive uses, including users eligible to receive goods under the small order exemption. The military demand arises from large consumption of cadmium as a corrosion resistant in surface plating metals.

Other developments during the period included news that Australia will make postwar morphine in quantities via a poppy-straw process developed there. Such a process exists in this country. Also, reports indicated that Cuban industrial alcohol plants now number fifty-seven distilleries, contrasting with but twenty-three in 1942. Production there has increased from 8,750,000 gallons in 1939 to 51,000,000 gallons in 1944.

Quicksilver at lower prices seemed to be about to reach firmer ground. At least, values have come into line with prices asked in Spain and future price events would appear to turn on what happens to values in that country. Meanwhile, mercurials fail to show any change.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Diethyl sulphate, 1c. per lb.
Methyl acetoacetate, 1c. per lb.
Methylamyl ketone, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cetyl alcohol, 5c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $5 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
222.2	222.4	227.7	242.8

Acetone — The War Production Board on April 16 revoked its order M-352 governing acetone and transferred control of that chemical to schedule 102 of order M-300.

Acetophenetidin—Output does not exceed by any substantial margin the current requirements of this material. However, all essential needs are being met and such requirements bulk rather large.

Acid, Benzoic—Output kept comparatively low as compared with potential consumption, this being in keeping with the failure of the War Production Board to supply producers with larger quantities of raw material.

Acid, Cacodylic—Steady at the late reduction in price and moving in definitely routine volume to normal consuming channels. Undertones appeared to be generally steady.

Acid, Tartaric—It appears more and more probable that a return of normal supplies of raw material must await the total end of European hostilities. At that time, if shipping can be retained for the North Atlantic run, crude tartar and even tartaric acid of European manufacture may begin to move to this country with reasonable freedom. One question regarding postwar practices is whether at that time manufacturing consumers of argols, wine lees, and calcium tartrate will wish to or be permitted to continue pool buying of such raw materials or the manufacture of tartaric acid.

Alcohol—According to reports made by the Department of Commerce, the Cuban industrial alcohol industry, which is operated in conjunction with the sugar industry on that island, and in some instances as an adjunct to sugar mills, showed a substantial growth in 1944. At the close of that year, fifty-seven distilleries were in operation. In 1943 there had been twenty-seven, and in 1942, but twenty-three. Production of alcohol amounted to 51,000,000 gallons in 1944, comparing with 27,000,000 gallons in 1942 and 8,750,000 gallons in 1939. Most of the production was for export. In prewar times the United States government discouraged imports of alcohol from foreign countries. Department of Commerce records for 1939 show the import of 462 gallons of denatured alcohol from France. From the Philippine Islands came 14,255 gallons of ethyl alcohol for beverage purposes—which, of course, was not alcohol from a foreign country.

Butyl Alcohol and Acetate—Strong in all their aspects. Military requirements sweep total production clear of practically all civilian use.

Cadmium Metal—Mounting military needs brought an amendment of the WPB conservation order M-65. Effective April 13, all buyers must certify that metal will be used for permissive purposes under the order. Furthermore, producers may not sell a product containing cadmium or cadmium plated unless they receive a certification from the buyer that the goods purchased will be used only for a specific purpose permitted under the order. The small order exemption on M-65 was not changed, but even small purchases may not be used for purposes other than permissive uses under the order.

Castor Oil—Held in strong position by exceptionally heavy consumption on the part of industrial users. However, such business does not prevent sufficient oil being available for medicinal use. Stocks of beans gained 4,205,700 pounds, bringing the total of stock renewals since January 1 to 5 64,473,350 pounds, which compares with the total of 107,678,000 pounds in the corresponding period a year ago. Thus, importations this year run far behind those in 1944.

Chicago, April 25.—Call remains good for castor oil, and material is going to buyers on a fairly substantial basis. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, carlot, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, drums, carlots, 14¼c.; drums, less than carlots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Cetyl Alcohol—New production is in the market and prices in quantities were lower at $1.75 per pound. The new production is available only in conservative quantities.

Codliver Oil—The undertone of the market showed substantial strength and although most sellers seek to hold prices stabilized, the tendency of values is unquestionably upward. According to reports concerning Newfoundland codliver oil, exports from that country in 1944 totaled 314,538 imperial gallons, which compared with 331,088 imperial gallons in 1943.

Diacetone—The War Production Board on April 16 transferred this product from order M-352 to schedule 102 of order M-300. The action was a continuation of the intention to place as many chemicals as possible under the control of a single order.

Diethyleneglycol — The Atlanta regional surplus disposal office of the Treasury Department sold a lot of 8,805 gallons of this material in March, getting $6,005 for the lot. This was about 7.3c. per pound, comparing with the producers' current price of 13½c. on carlot quantities.

Diethyl Sulphate—Prices were 1c. higher than recently noted, tanks standing at 13c. per pound; drums, carlots, 14c.; less than carlots, 15c.

Fishliver Oils—The March 30 purchase of vitamin A fish oil, made by the War Food Administration through the Commodity Credit Corporation, totaled 3,644,965 million units of vitamin A. Eleven lots comprised the transaction and the prices ranged from 17.5c. per million units to 28.5c. varying according to the potency of the oil bought. Transactions over a long period of time have been at ceiling limits only.

San Francisco, April 18.—The fish liver oil market here this week was relatively quite, with only light trading reported due to shortage of supplies.

Glycerin—Holding quite steady and

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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apparently available in quantities covering all needs and allowing a set-aside for stockpile purposes in connection with the expected prewar demand for glycerin throughout the world; such demand is expected to be very large and refiners here are preparing to supply it.

Chicago, April 25.—Call remains vigorous for glycerin. Inquiry has been better in some cases. Supplies appear to be holding up well in over-all volume. Prices are:—Chemically pure, tankcar, 15c. per pound; drums, carlots, 15½c.; drums, less than carlots, 15¾c.; high gravity, tanks, 14¼c. per pound; drums, carlots, 14½c.; drums, less than carlots, 15c.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Schedule 12 of WPB order M-300 has been amended to include a provision covering the use of this article in protective coatings. The small order exemption is 270 gallons per person.

Methyl Acetoacetate—The current price is 1c. higher than that recently prevailing, being 30½c. per pound in carlot quantities at the works, freight allowed.

Methylamyl Ketone — The current quotation of 30c. to 33c. per pound at the works, prevailing as to quantity, is 5c. per pound higher than the recently quoted prices.

Morphine—Australia is planning to produce morphine on a large scale. During the war, a direct poppy-straw process has been developed in that country, a process also developed in this country in connection with opium poppy projects here.

Quicksilver—The market was about $155 to $160 per flask, though the minimum might be $156 in the event of actual spot business involving quantities. However, now that the spot market has reached limits imposed, first, by what has been paid in Spain for metal coming forward and, second, by the prices required at the domestic mines, a more stabilized price position may develop. Almost everything depends on how prices move in Spain.

San Francisco April 18.—This market remains steady and tight with prices remaining the same for the second week. Metal was being quoted between $156 and $162 per flask f.o.b. this city. Little spot metal was to be had.

Quinine—Plans have matured for the eventual restoration of quinine production in the Netherlands East Indies. Machinery to that end has been bought and includes twenty-five huge drying ovens capable of producing 2,200 pounds of dried bark per oven per day. Dutch authorities say that because cinchona plantings mature in cycles, no shortage can occur for about fifteen years. When the Dutch left the N.E.I., they also left one of six major units intact, this was to provide quinine for the natives. Experts in cinchona tree cultivation were also left in the persons of 120 persons. The hope for quick resumption of production could be upset by what the Nips do before they pull out as the United Nations come in and liberate the islands.

Mo. Drug, Chemical Group Hears Marvin Thompson

Dr. Marvin Thompson, president of William R. Warner & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, addressed the Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri at the Coronado hotel, St. Louis, April 11, on the importance of nutrition in combating disease. Dr. Thompson said that a properly nourished body tends to stay well and when and if disease strikes it is better able to fight the battles.

Bomb Fuse Cans Output Raised by Continental Can

Continental Can Company tripled its output of bomb fuse cans during 1944 as compared with 1943, according to J. F. Egenolf, vice-president in charge of manufacturing. These cans are produced in the same plants that formerly made metal containers for coffee, talcum powder and scores of other civilian products.

Johnson & Johnson Names Two Vice-Presidents

George W. Achenbach, director of purchases, and H. J. Henry, director of merchandising, have been elected vice-presidents of Johnson & Johnson, manufacturer of surgical dressings, New Brunswick, N. J.

Back the Attack—Buy An Additional Bond Today

CED Report

—Continued from page 7

rationing, wage controls, credit restrictions and foreign trade.

On Price Control

On price control, it said that general advances should be resisted but prompt adjustment should be permitted prices which deter production because they do not bear a reasonable relation to cost at normal levels of production.

Some rationing will be necessary while fighting continues anywhere, it was stated, but when shortages cease to be severe, particularly in nonessential products, formal rationing methods should give way, in advance of removal of price control, to informal dealer-controlled rationing.

Wage Controls

Relative to wage controls, it is pointed out there will be different problems in the major periods which lie ahead. The wage rate recommendation is:—

1. While the United States is engaged in two wars, the WLB must continue to apply hold-the-line standards to requests for wage rate increases. Wherever the threat of inflation appears, increases should be refused; wherever gross inequalities appear, increases should be granted.
2. Beginning VE-Day, wage controls should be more flexibly administered. Increased freedom should be provided for independent employer-employee decision within the framework of a defined government policy. General wage advances should be resisted, but prompt adjustments should be permitted of wage rates which are out of line.
3. In the transition period following VJ-Day, controls should be tolerated only as needed to make effective such price control as is still retained. Wages in peacetime economy should be determined under conditions of free collective or individual bargaining under peacetime labor laws.

Relative to import and export controls, the committee recommends that these be continued in some form "at least until high production has relieved domestic shortage of civilian goods." It said the United States should be generous in the matter of foreign relief and rehabilitation, but not to the point of it being a serious factor in promoting price inflation.

Explosives Study Made

The Bureau of Mines has released a report on investigations of explosions and explosives during the 1944 fiscal year.

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Chemical Allocations

—Continued from page 36

civilian use than originally anticipated. Civilian outlets received allocations amounting to 290,000 cases of book matches, 80,000 cases of strike-on-box matches, and 18,000,000,000 lights in the form of strike-anywhere matches.

Metallic Sodium—Very few of the uses received all of the material requested. Sodium cyanide received about 60 percent, sodium peroxide 30 percent, dyes 30 percent, drugs and pharmaceuticals 75 percent, and metals refining 75 percent; while the requirements for tetra ethyl lead and lorol were allocated in full. It is believed that sufficient material was allocated for all essential war needs.

Methanol—Wood distilled 95 percent to 97 percent grade: Requests for denaturants were allocated in full, amounting to 179,400 gallons. Synthetic: Requests for civilian uses were allocated as follows: Dimethyl aniline, 69,010 gallons (sufficient to complement aniline allotment); drugs, 88,852 gallons (100 percent of requests); dyes and dye intermediates, 77,533 gallons (75 percent); extraction and solvents uses, 19,684 gallons, (75 percent); photographic, 61,573 gallons (100 percent); protective coatings and wood stains, 54,212 gallons (25 percent); others, 345,115 gallons (75 percent). Although military requirements continued high, production was greater than anticipated in March. Slight increases in civilian allotments were made for April, but these should not be regarded as representing a trend toward any significant easing of the critical supply situation.

Methylethyl Ketone—Requests for civilian uses were allocated for April as follows: Vinylite cement for attaching synthetic rubber soles, 25 percent of requests; aromatic chemicals, 16,274 pounds (50 percent). All other civilian uses were denied.

Methylisobutyl Ketone — Requests were granted in full for containers and closures, working stocks, drugs, denaturants, new transportation, shoes, cleaning solvents, research, and hospital supplies. Essential lacquers, farm machinery, and industrial manufacturing were granted 50 percent. Bowling alley and furniture lacquers and automobile refinishing were denied.

Natural Resins—Requests were allocated in full for end-use Groups E through I, inclusive.

Naphthalene—Allocations were made to the following end-uses: phthalic anhydride; beta naphthol; other dye intermediates (40 percent of requests); tanning agents (50 percent); wetting agents (50 percent); and agricultural insecticides.

Naphthenates—The allotments of naphthenates for civilian end-uses were as follows: fungicides, mildewproofing, etc., 18,184 pounds; wetting agents 2,180 pounds; core oils, molding compounds 918 pounds; printing ink (solid) driers 5,300 pounds; wood preservatives (anti-fouling) 7,460 pounds; cutting oils, spray oils, etc., 1,500 pounds; driers (paint, varnish, etc.), 37,821 pounds; extreme pressure lubricant bases 79,400 pounds; rust preventives 71 pounds; miscellaneous 6,400 pounds; aggregate small orders lubricant bases 79,400 pounds; rust 20,600 pounds. Due to an increasing volume of requests further limitations appear probable, particularly with respect to allocations under the small order clause.

Niacinamide—Control order was revoked.

Nicotinic Acid—Control order was revoked.

Paraformaldehyde — Civilian requests were allowed as follows: adhesives (90 percent); disinfectants and germicides (100 percent); research (100 percent); small order resale (100 percent); textiles (100 percent); miscellaneous (100 percent).

Pentaerythritol—The most essential civilian requirements for April were allocated 70 percent, less essential requirements 15 percent. No resins or oils containing pentaerythritol may be shipped by producers in May without end-use certification from the consumer.

Perchlorethylene and Trichlorethylene—April allocations met all direct and indirect military requirements. No civilian requests were granted.

Peroxygen Chemicals — Hydrogen peroxide: Adjustments in initial allocations of 100-volume material were found necessary and normal civilian uses were cut to 10 percent of average base period use. 25-volume material remained at 33⅓ percent of base. Sodium peroxide and sodium perborate: civilian uses in general were denied, although a small quantity was allocated for reagent chemicals and requests for drugs and pharmaceuticals were allowed on a basis of 33⅓ percent of average use in 1943.

Phenol—Requests were granted as indicated: oil additives (90 percent of requests); oil refining (65 percent); triphenyl phosphate (subject to M-300-61); other plasticizers (55 percent); plastics (75 percent subject to M-300-87); salicylates (85 percent of 1944 average); other medicinals 70,000 pounds (60 percent of requests); chlorinated phenols (60 percent); disinfectants, insecticides and preservatives 184,000 pounds (45 percent) dyes and inks 354,000 pounds (90 percent); chemical manufacturing 556,000 pounds (70 percent); p-t-butylphenol; p-t-amylphenol; and bis-phenol.

Phosphate Plasticizers—All civilian requests for the following were denied; diphenylraone (ortho xenyl) phosphate; di (ortho xenyl) nono phenyl phosphate; triphenyl phosphate. The following civilian requests for tricresyl phosphate were allowed: printers' rolls 750 pounds; food packaging adhesives 2,400 pounds; paper coating for food and cellophane 27,100 pounds.

Phosphorus — Requests for phosphorus during April were granted in full for bearing metals, sulfa drugs, petroleum refining, matches, and fire retardants. Other requests allowed were: acid leavening 1,731,000 pounds (88 percent of requests); beverages 152,500 pounds (67 percent); other foods 468,880 pounds (75 percent); dentifrices 318,000 pounds (75 percent); pharmaceutical 202,910 pounds (70 percent); soaps and detergents 1,299,400 pounds (45 percent); miscellaneous uses 645,105 pounds (50 percent).

Phthalate Plasticizers—Civilian requests for the following phthalate plasticizers were denied: dibutoxy phthalate, dimethoxy ethyl phthalate, ethyl phthalyl ethyl glycollate, methyl ethyl phthalate, diethoxy ethyl phthalyl glycolate, dicapryl phthalate, dimethyl phthalate, dicyclohexyl phthalate, dimethylcyclohexyl phthalate, hydrogenated castor oil phthalate, castor oil phthalate. The following amounts were allowed: for paper coatings 2,500 pounds of butyl phthalyl ethyl glycollate; for milk inflations, printing for blind; 515 pounds of 2-ethyl hexyl phthalate; for denaturants 7,800 pounds of diethyl phthalate.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins—Because of the critical shortage of phthalic anhydride only 525,176 pounds of alkyd resins were allocated for the most essential civilian uses. Coatings made from these resins were limited to 20 percent phthalic anhydride content except for the following end-uses where phthalic anhydride content of 40 percent was permitted: varnish for electrical insulation or impregnation where dielectric characteristics are required; interior can or closure coatings; and certain electrical equipment coatings. The end-use requests listed below were allowed in full to the extent indicated; aircraft 2,681 pounds; transportation 220,765 pounds; electrical and communication equipment 8,866 pounds; industrial machinery, equipment and tools 212,622 pounds; health, safety and scientific equipment 265 pounds; laundry, kitchen and refrigeration equipment 15,679 pounds; containers, packages and accessories 64,298 pounds.

Phthalic Anhydride—Total requests amounted to 15,359,377 pounds. Allocations followed the pattern; alkyd resins (62 percent of requests); miscellaneous resins (70 percent); esters (80 percent); dyes (78 percent); chemical intermediates (20 percent); explosives (100 percent); food and drugs (91 percent); oil demulsifying agents (100 percent); rubber (60 percent).

Pine Oil—In addition to allocations to direct and indirect military end uses where contracts were shown, approximately 58 percent of the production was allocated under paragraphs (f) and (g) of Order M-300.

Pinetar—It remained necessary due to the increased demands of the rubber, cordage and ship construction industries to deny civilian uses of pinetar. Allocations were made to veterinary and medicinal uses on a basis of approximately 50 percent of requirements.

Polydichlorostyrene — No polydichlorostyrene was allocated for civilian uses during April.

Polystyrene—Polystyrene was allocated in full for the following civilian uses: Electrical, 23,250 pounds; acid-resistant closures, 48,200 pounds; refrigerator parts, 200 pounds; hearing-aid parts, 3,600 pounds; protective coatings, 300 pounds; research and experimental, 10,000 pounds. A moderate amount of off-grade polystyrene was released under paragraph

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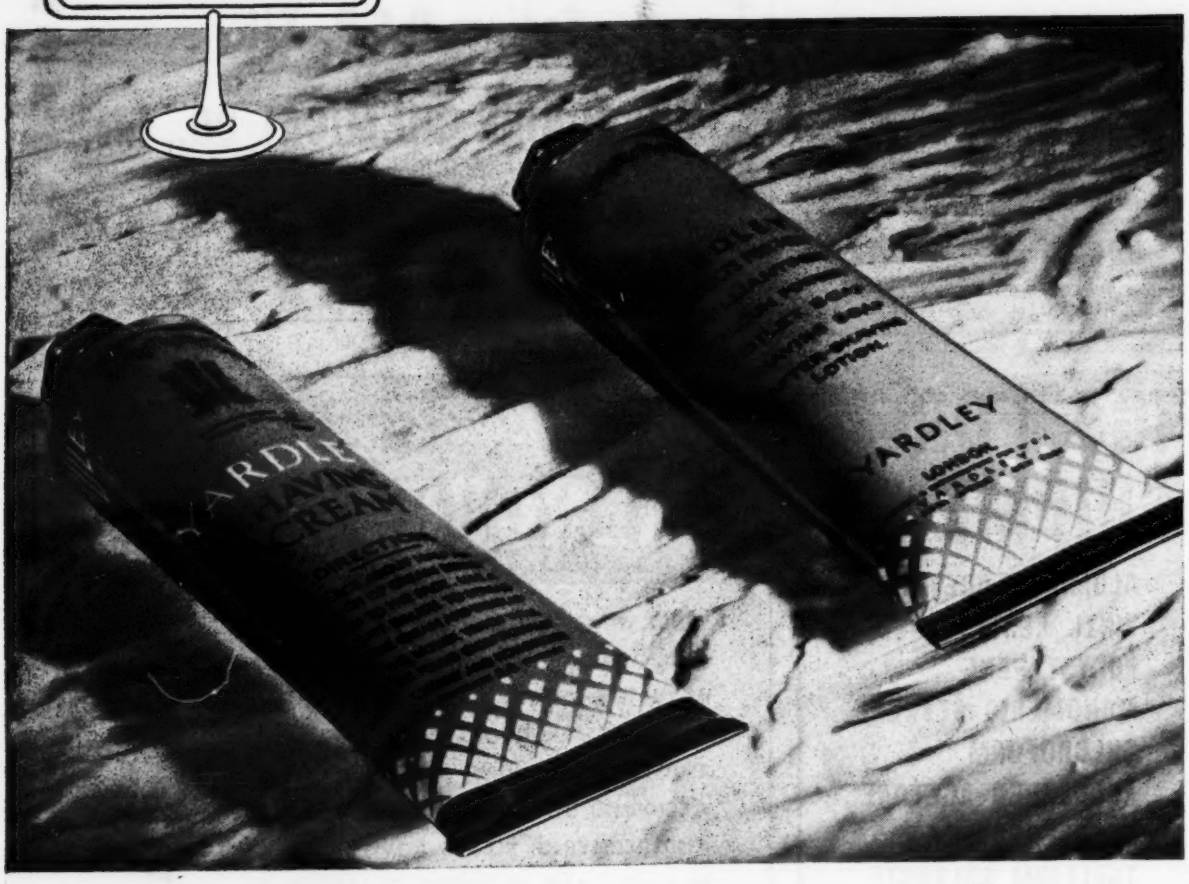

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THE WILCO COMPANY, 6800 McKINLEY AVE., LOS ANGELES 1

(f) of Order M-300 for miscellaneous civilian uses.

Potassium Carbonate—All domestic civilian uses received 100 percent of average 1944 monthly consumption.

Pyrethrum—Material for agricultural purposes is distributed in conjunction with War Food Administration on the basis of insect infestations, for uses previously approved by WFA. Material for other civilian use was made available to pest control operators where more toxic substances constituted a health hazard. Material thus made available was of a grade not suitable for military use. Requests were allocated on the following basis: Sulfa drugs (35 percent of requests); other medicinals, water repellants (military only), vitamins, stabilizers and rubber chemicals (100 percent); dyestuffs (55 percent); disinfectants (80 percent).

Rotenone—Material is distributed, in conjunction with War Food Administration, for agricultural use only.

Secondary Butyl Acetate—Requests for civilian uses were denied, due to the critical supply situation.

Silica Gel and Desiccant Grade Bentonite—All April requirements whose essentiality has been established were granted 100 percent allocation of either silica gel or an alternate desiccant.

Sulphuric Acid—Demand for oleums for the manufacture of military explosives and aviation grade gasoline have necessitated rearrangement of delivery schedules to permit fortification of low strength acids in order that these highly essential programs may be met in full. Due to these adjustments in delivery schedules, it has been necessary to reduce approvals for several end uses under the quantities requested, but it is not anticipated that these reductions will prove to be an undue hardship on any specific industry.

Synthetic Organic Detergents — Civilian requests were allowed as follows: Experimental, 100 percent of request; dairy cleaners, 100 percent; textile detergents, 60 percent; emulsions, 20 percent; chemical manufacture, 100 percent; leather and plastics, 90 percent; germicides and bactericides, 50 percent; pulp paper and cellophane, 100 percent; synthetic rubber, 100 percent; mixed cleaners, 5 percent.

Tertiary Butyl Alcohol — Requests for civilian uses were allocated in full for April; 12,819 pounds were allocated for miscellaneous uses.

Theobromine—All requests for this material, which is used for medicinal purposes only, were granted in full.

Toluene — Initial April allocations were: Miscellaneous protective coatings, 79,048 gallons (35 percent of requests); ammunition coatings, 2,000 gallons (19 percent); container coatings, 440 gallons (5 percent); dye and dye intermediates, 121,153 gallons (63 percent); solvents, 43,430 gallons (84 percent); neoprene solvents, 28,220 gallons (91 percent); food preservatives, 984 gallons (100 percent); adhesives, 16,481 gallons (83 percent); miscellaneous chemicals, 123,125 gallons (90 percent); medicinals, 20,675 gallons (89 percent); laboratory and research, 6,914 gallons (95 percent); cleaning, 218 gallons (100 percent).

Urea and Melamine Aldehyde Resins—Protective coatings: Except for 20,000 pounds of resin for a special textile printing application, all requests for Groups J and K were denied. Allocations by groups are as follows: Group E, 178,736 pounds (53 percent of requests); Group F, 42,047 pounds (67 percent); Group G, 12,896 pounds (47 percent); Group H, 61,315 pounds (72 percent); Group I, 98,625 pounds (51 percent); Group K, 20,000 pounds (7 percent). Molding Powders: Tableware, cosmetic and other types of packaging, office equipment, and other non-essential items were denied. Other end uses were allocated in accordance with suppliers' proposed deliveries and constituted approximately 25 percent of total requests. Adhesives: Civilian furniture and plywood were allowed on the basis of 50 percent of requests; civilian textiles, 60 percent.

Vinyl Polymers—Polyvinyl Acetate: Allocations were granted 100 percent for food and drug wrap, greaseproof containers, lacquer adhesives for photo finishing, surgical bandages and protective clothing, padding and tabbing cement, shoes and leather goods. Requests were at normal levels. Polyvinyl alcohol: Requests for civilian use showed an increased over previous months for both flake and film grades. Applications for textile and paper sizing, miscellaneous adhesives, dairy filters, protective clothing and tires were granted in full. Some requests for shoe adhesives, however, appeared excessive and were screened on the basis of previous consumption and present inventories. Allocations averaged 35 percent of requests for this use. Requests for film for lace making and lamp shade covers were granted 10 percent. Polyvinyl butyral and polyvinyl formal: No allocations were made for civilian use. Vinyl chloride acetate copolymers: Such quantities as were available for other than military uses were released under paragraph (f) to M-300 with the exception of Seran, which was allocated only for corrosion and acid-resistant applications. Definite quantities were established under paragraph (f) to M-300 for wire and cable uses.

Vitamin A — All civilian requests were granted in full as follows: Medicinals, 4,681.0 billion USP-XII units; food fortification, 1,113.1 billion USP-XII units; feeding oils, 3,333.1 billion USP-XII units.

Vulcanized Fibre Tubing — Second quarter allocation, reported in March.

Xylol—Initial April allocations were: Protective coatings, 1,237,811 gallons (64 percent of requests); blends controlled by M-150, 960,092 gallons (67 percent); cleaning, 55,354 gallons (85 percent); dyes and intermediates, 29,075 gallons (90 percent); adhesives and cosmetics, 44,008 gallons (90 percent); printing ink, 26,716 gallons (60 percent); laboratory and research, 4,242 gallons (100 percent); medicinals, 211,882 gallons (100 percent); miscellaneous, 129,966 gallons (74 percent). Note—Several of the protective coating materials were distributed under a grouping system prescribed in Direction 2 of Order M-300. These groups are identified by letter and may be characterized approximately as follows: Group E: Arms, weapons and ammunition; aircraft; electrical and communications equipment; containers, packages and accessories. Group F: Industrial machinery, equipment and tools; health, safety and scientific equipment; photographic material and equipment; printing inks, printing, publishing, and engraving accessories. Group G: Transportation (end uses listed in WPB-I-217 as 0300 to 0358. Other transportation items are included under Group J). Group H: Textiles and leather as follows: Flame-proofed fabrics; raincoats; women's and infants' sanitary wear; waterproof sheeting, non-allergic pillow cases and covers; surgical adhesive taps and plasters, pressure sensitive tape, baby carriage cloth, varnished cambric, upholstery; map and engineering drawing cloth, case cloth for safety, scientific, precision and optical instrument cases; shoes, transmission belting. Group I: Laundry equipment and accessories; refrigerators and coolers; hardware and locks, heating equipment; plumbing, baby carriages; clocks; buttons and buckles; map and chart covers and holders. Group J: Miscellaneous uses such as miscellaneous transportation, industrial and household furniture and equipment; helmets; helmet liners; metal identification tags and plates. Group K: All other civilian uses.

Frankfurter Leaves For So. and Central America

Otto N. Frankfurter, director of exports of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, embarked April 20 for a trip to South and Central America. He plans to visit 21 countries.

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Kerrigan, Johnstone Named to Merck Directorate

James J. Kerrigan and Henry W. Johnstone, both vice-presidents of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., have been elected to the board of directors. These elections represent additions to the board, which formerly numbered nine members. All previous board members were reelected. Mr. Kerrigan is in general charge of the company's commercial activities. He joined the company in 1907 and was elected vice-president in 1921. Mr. Johnstone joined Merck & Co., Inc., in 1930 as plant manager. In 1936 he was elected vice-president and is in charge of personnel and plant operations.

Science Research Fund Established

A fund of $25,000 has been given to the National Academy of Sciences by the six recipients of awards this year from the American Design Awards, which awards were founded by Lord & Taylor, New York department store, in 1937, and for the first three years were awarded in the field of fashion design. Since 1940, however, the awards have been made in fields of design or achievement related to the war.

The winners who turned over their award checks were:—

Dr. Vannevar Bush, director, Office of Scientific Research and Development; Dr. James Bryant Conant, chairman, National Defense Research Committee, and president of Harvard University; Dr. Karl T. Compton, chief of the field service for the NDRC; Dr. A. Newton Richards, chairman, Committee for Medical Research; Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, chairman, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and Dr. Ross G. Harrison, chairman, National Research Council. Dr. Conant was absent from the presentation ceremonies because of illness.

House Bill on Research

Annual appropriations to the National Academy of Sciences for a permanent program of scientific research in the interest of national security would be authorized under terms of a bill (H.R. 2946) introduced in the House by Representative Andrew J. May of Kentucky, chairman of the committee on military affairs.

The bill states that the appropriations are to enable the National Academy of Sciences, through a research board of national security consisting of representatives of the Army, Navy and civilians of outstanding accomplishments, to provide for scientific research and advancement determined by the board to be desirable in the interest of national security.

Tankcar Demurrage Lifted for Strikes

In a modification of the tankcar demurrage order (Rev. S.O. 263), the Interstate Commerce Commission April 18 invalidated the assessment of demurrage charges against tankcars which are the result of interference to prompt movement of the cars because of strikes.

Under the terms of the amended order, when a strike at a plant or along the line prevents a car from being moved within the free-time period allowed under the regulation, demurrage charges against the receiver of the product are to be held in abeyance until such time as conditions permit the movement of the car. The amendment to the order became effective at 7:00 a.m. April 17.

St. Louis Pharmacal Buys Property for Laboratory

St. Louis Pharmacal Company has purchased property at the intersection of Derby and Morton avenues, St. Louis, for the location of its laboratory.

Fumaric, Maleic Oils And Resins Allocated

OPD Washington Bureau

Furmaric acid and maleic, furmaric, "carbic," and pentaerythritol oils and resins were placed under direct allocation control by the War Production Board April 17. The initial allocation date is June 1, 1945. However, for the month of May, all resin consumers must certify to suppliers their end uses in accordance with directive 2 of order M-300.

WPB pointed out that allocation controls of these chemicals was considered necessary because requirements for military and essential civilian needs exceed the present supply.

Maleic, fumaric, and "carbic" oils and resins are derived from maleic acid or maleic anhydride, controlled by schedule 68 of order M-300. Pentaerythritol oils and resins are derived from pentaerythritol, which is allocated in accordance with schedule 11 of M-300. Now controlled by schedule 103 of M-300, maleic, furmaric, "carbic," and pentaerythritol oils and resins are used almost exclusively for the manufacture of protective coatings. Schedule 103 contains a monthly small-order exemption of 125 pounds in the aggregate of these oils and resins.

Fumaric acid is now governed in accordance with schedule 104 of M-300, which contains a monthly small-order exemption of 175 pounds per person. Excluded from the provisions of the schedule are those consumers who use maleic anhydride or maleic acid to produce fumaric acid exclusively for their own use in the production of resins. Such users are required to file applications under schedule 68 (maleic anhydride and maleic acid).

Carbon Dioxide Suit Postponed by FTC

OPD Washington Bureau

Hearings before the Federal Trade Commission on its complaint against manufacturers of carbon dioxide have been postponed until May 22, at which time they will be held in New York.

The hearings originally were scheduled to commence at the commission's headquarters, Washington, April 20. The companies are charged with violation of section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission act and section 2 of the Clayton act in sales of carbon dioxide.

Machine Tools Disposal Plan to Be Discussed

Public hearing on the problems involved in the disposal of the government's stock of machine tools at the end of the war have been announced by the surplus property sub-committee of the senate small business commitee.

The hearings will take place in Washington April 25 to 27.

Clay, Silicate Study Urged by Ceramic Society

A fund to encourage the study of fundamental problems of the clay and silicate industries was urged by Edward H. Fritz, retiring president of the American Ceramic Society at its forty-seventh annual meeting held in the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, April 16. Mr. Fritz urged that the society employ a technical secretary to coordinate the developments work of the members and to assist in organizing research projects. Officers elected at the meeting were:—

President, C. Forrest Tefft, president of the Clay Craft Company, Columbus, O.; vice-president, J. E. Hansen, of the Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland; treasurer, J. D. Sullivan, of the Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus; secretary, Ross C. Purdy, who has held the secretaryship for twenty-five years.

Chestnut Extract Price For Teas Co. Established

An upward adjustment in the ceiling prices for sales of chestnut extract by Teas Extract Company was authorized by the Office of Price Administration in amendment 3 to MPR 352, effective April 21. The new ceilings provided the concern are $3.10 for sales in tankcars or tanktrucks; $3.70 for sales in barrels in carloads, and $3.95 for sales in barrels in less-than-carloads, as provided in the table in section 2 (a) (1) (i) of the order.

The table in section 2 (b) (1) (i) was amended by changing the price to $8.71 for sales in bags in carloads, and to $9.46 for sales in bags in less-than-carloads.

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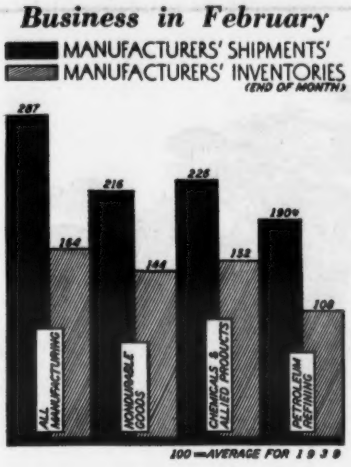

* Includes products of coal.

Congo Gum Imported Price Set by OPA

Buying ceilings for Congo copal gum bought in the Belgian Congo by United States importers have been established for the first time, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The new ceilings, effective April 21, affect only the three grades currently available, Congo numbers 1, 2 and 3, maximum prices for which are fixed at $225, $170 and $155 per metric ton f.o.b. Matadi, Belgian Congo, respectively. These buyers' ceilings are in line with British ceilings.

At the same time, domestic ceilings for the same grades of natural resins were increased by OPA sufficiently to restore the margin realized in March, 1942. Maximum prices for processed natural resins are also increased to allow for the higher costs of the primary grades. These increases are required by the unfavorable profit position of the industry compared with the pre-war period from 1936 to 1939, OPA explained. Consumer prices for products made from these resins will not be affected, OPA said. Manufacturers are required to absorb the slight cost increases.

Previous lack of buyers' ceilings for Congo copal gum resulted in suppliers increasing prices to United- States buyers to such an extent that the costs of buying and importing the gum exceeded domestic ceilings for the product. The high prices paid by this country's importers also increased the procurement difficulties of United Kingdom buyers, who have operated on fixed ceilings since April, 1942, without increasing the amount imported by this country. This was because exports of Congo gum are allocated between the United States and the United Kingdom by the Combined Raw Materials Board.

The evasion clause of the regulation (Maximum Price Regulation 297), amended by this action, was revised and a new section added to outlaw finders' fees, secret commissions, gifts or salary bonuses, and to prevent transactions with subsidiary or affiliated corporations which would result in evasions.

FRONT

Drug, Chemical Buyers To Arrive in New York

Many representatives of the foreign drug and chemical industry are expected to arrive in New York during the next few weeks. Among them are:—

Pierre Teisseire, managing director of the Instituto Pasteur de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal. This company has extensive laboratories in Lisbon, and is the leading house in the drug and medicinal preparation line in Portugal.

J. A. Adamson, manager of Booker's Drug Stores, Georgetown, Demerara, British Guinana. The Booker firm is the leading drug house in the British Indies, and Mr. Adamson's visit is necessitated at this time due to a very disastrous fire that his firm sustained a few weeks ago. This has made necessary a complete restocking for their normal requirements, and every facility is being afforded them through our own and British government authorities.

G. E. Maddison, director of Elliotts & Australian Drug, Pty., Ltd., Sydney, Australia. This firm is the leading branch of Australian Drug Houses, representing the largest drug interests in Australia.

The above representatives may be contacted by addressing letters in care of Charles L. Huisking & Co., 155 Varick street, New York 13, N. Y.

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BUY WAR BONDS and STAMPS — FOR VICTORY

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Shifting of prices on botanical drugs to bring them into line with new crop condtions and necessities continued in the market last week. In hardly any instance did a decline or advance reflect the result of developments immediately connected with the sale of spot merchandise; occasionally, goods actually extremely scarce were priced lower notwithstanding that fact. The whole price setup is being brought into alignment with crop conditions and prospects more specifically as relates to the primary markets and the future of supplies.

A byproduct of a recent survey made in France by a government representative acting primarily in the interest of the essential oil importers was a statement concerning the outlook for aromatic botanicals. The statement said that cultivation had suffered from a lack of sufficient fertilizer, if any; that military operations had played a destructive role; and that the whole was crowned by a shortage of labor.

Botanical dealers last week were of the opinion that if production of purely aromatic botanicals had suffered for those reasons, the collection and preparation of medicinal and condimental botanicals could not have suffered less.

To be sure, the main export market —Marseille—has been held by the United Nations for a long time and much of the land devoted to botanical cultivation has been also occupied by them. Yet, nothing is openly known to have come here directly from France and it begins to appear that the French warehouses that some had thought likely to be bulging with botanical stores are likely to contain little because of the reasons enumerated above.

Perhaps a different story can be written at the close of this Fall. The land is liberated, the workers are returning, the need to support life was never greater in France, and the growing season has started there as well as here. Thus, another chapter remains to be written.

This niche in REPORTER markets has, since 1939, recorded war news affecting botanical drugs. Be it therefore recorded that news despatches on April 19—anniversary of Lexington, first battle of the Revolutionary War—American arms entered Czechoslovakia, a nation important as a botanical drug primary market.

Balsams

Copaiba—The market was subject to an ecxeptionally light request but absence of substantial reserves was sufficient to keep prices exceptionally steady.

Fir—Although no higher in price, Canadian balsam showed added strength and sellers displayed substantial reserve in the matter of accepting new business of important size.

Barks

White Pine—Down slightly to 14c. to 15c. per pound as a pre-season price but it remains to be seen if goods in quantity can be obtained this year to sell thereat.

Wild Cherry—Thin rossed was 25c. to 26c. per pound and thin natural was 16c. to 17c., both being tentatively lower in expectation of getting new collections that will establish that basis as sound for new crop goods.

Beans

Vanilla—Interest in vanilla was excellent but it was an interest that had to be satisfied mainly with prospects for deliveries to be made later on. The import situation is none too encouraging and depends to some extent on the uncertainties of chance. This much was certain: Prices at primary market points certainly do not point downward and there is little here at this time to encourage the idea that when more goods become available in fact, they will also be available at lower prices for the manufacturing consumer.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Belladonna leaves, 5c. per lb.
Damiana leaves, 2c. per lb.
Dandelion root, 3c. per lb.
Ladyslipper root, 10c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $1 per lb.
Wormwood leaves, 20c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Spanish, dewhiskered, 3c. per lb.
Syrian, dewhiskered, 4c. per lb.
Dillseed, dewhiskered, 1½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Aletris root, 10c. per lb.
Gentian root, whole, 4c. per lb.
ground, 4c. per lb.
powdered, 2c. per lb.
Helonias root, 10c. per lb.
Henna leaves, 1c. per lb.
Lycopodium, 50c. per lb.
White pine bark, rossed, 1c. per lb.
Wild cherry bark, thin natural, 1c. per lb.
thin green, rossed, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Ginger root, Cochin, unbleached, 1c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
231.3	235.7	236.6	261.7

Berries

Hawthorn—Limited stocks of this article have gained moderately without bringing easing of spot quotations. At the best, however, the available stock is very small and was acquired at comparatively high cost.

Saw Palmetto—Rigidly firm in undertone, moderately stocked, in limited request, and steadily maintained as to price.

Flowers

Elder—Stocks gained to the extent of 25 packages of foreign merchandise.

Lavender—A late report concerning French affairs suggests that there is probably little stock unsold and available in France. All sorts of troubles militated against creation and maintenance of such a reserve.

Saffron—Spanish flowers on spot were higer at $42 to $43 per pound, which was reasonably near to what was asked for goods in future arrival position.

Gums

Arabic—Still showing signs of competitive tendencies on the part of some holders but, also, lacking in definite price development favorable for consumers. Nothing now suggests that the basic factors upon which the cost of arabic in the primary market is figured will be lowered. It has been said that the basic cost price to the seller for export is around 9c. per pound—which is the replacement price at which gum was offered for shipment to this market in the pre-war period.

Asafetida—All things considered, wartime has not interfered much with supplies of this article being sufficient for genuine needs. Inquiry last week showed that the market was exceptionally well stabilized under light call.

Gamboge—It would require a veritable Merlin to discover stocks of this article on spot, yet a broker indicated that he turned up a parcel that sold at high but undisclosed price.

Locust Bean—Subject to considerable competition and probably available at prices shading open quotations at times. Conditions for the moment favor buyers.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Lower priced sellers were no longer in the market and quotations reverted to the higher price of 95c. to $1 per pound.

Buchu—Stocks gained to the extent of 125 parcels and the market held exceptionally firm at 83c. to 85c. per pound with sellers still showing reserve despite the slightly improved price position. Some of the added supply went direct to consumers.

Damiana—The market was higher and still nominal at 18c. per pound.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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CRUDE DRUGS

We Offer for Prompt Delivery From Our New York City Warehouses

ALOES SOCOTRINE
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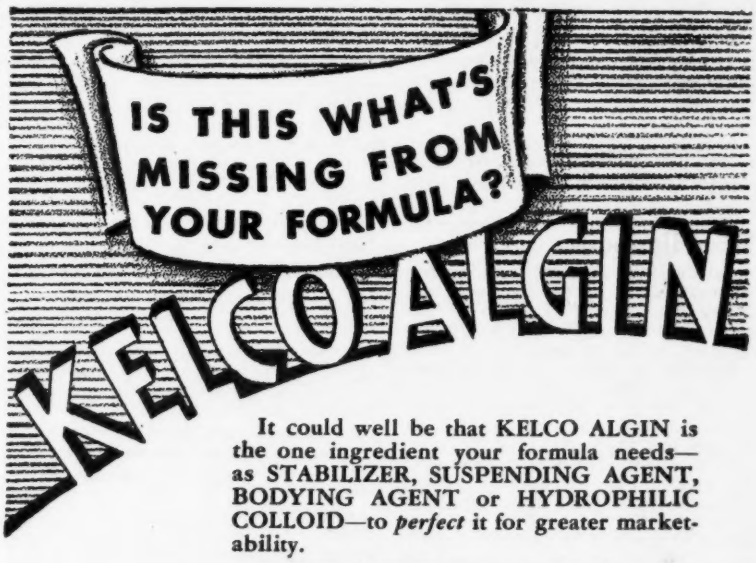

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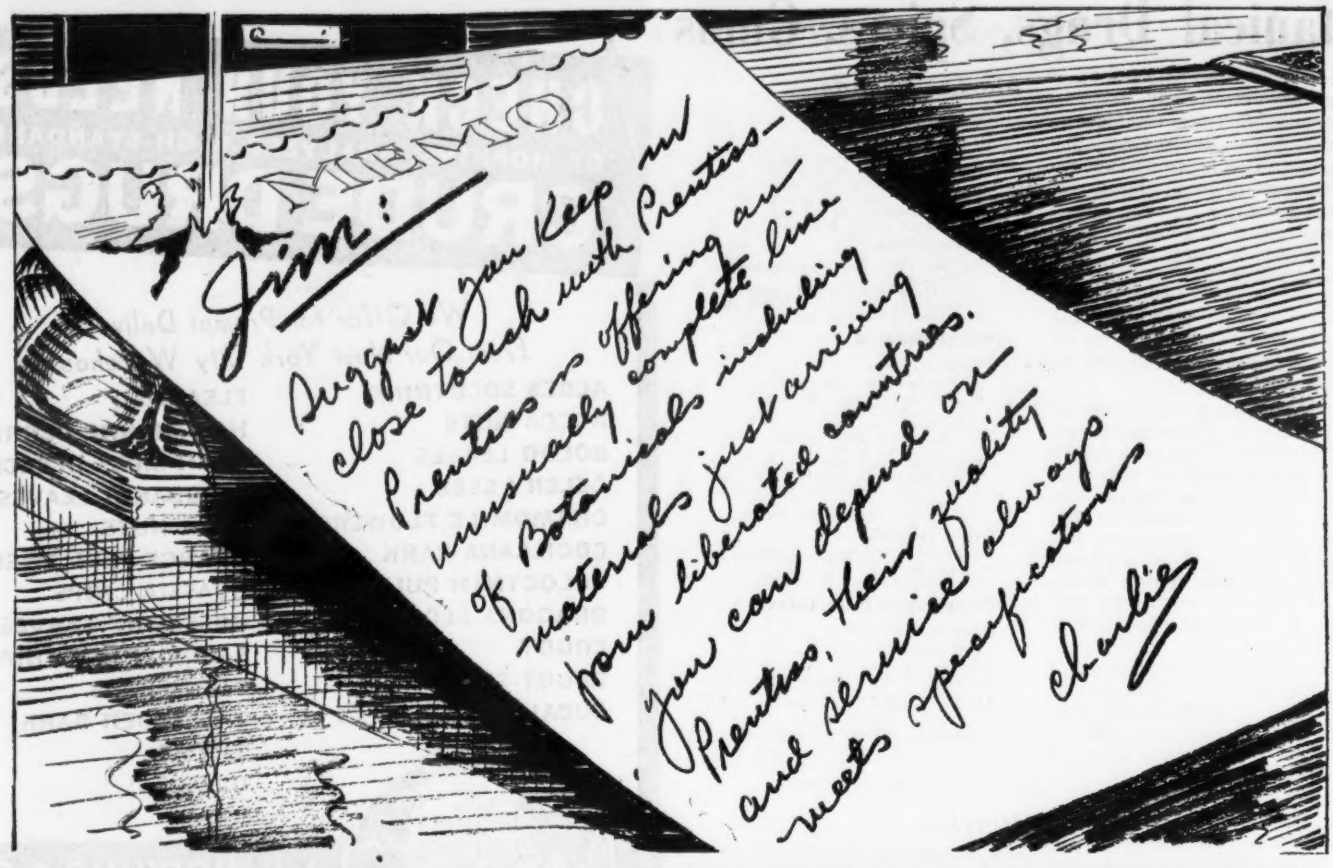
MEMO
Jim:
Suggest you keep in close touch with Prentiss— Prentiss is offering an unusually complete line of Botanicals including materials just arriving. Your line liberated countries. You can depend on Prentiss, their quality and service always meets specifications
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Henna—Competition was said to have brought sales of whole leaves at 16c. to 17c. per pound and of powder at 21c. to 22c.

Jaborandi—An addition to available supplies totaled 271 bales but the goods were for the account of a manufacturing consumer. None was for dealer account.

Wormwood—The market was 50c. to 60c. per pound and usual suppliers reported reserves of the domestic item down to small limits.

Miscellaneous

Colocynth Pulp—Demand gained moderately in some quarters and rather substantially in others. The whole business created a spot market of much firmer undertones.

Lupulin—Strong in price and weak as to supply, sellers were greatly reserved, perforce. Exceptionally good quality merchandise was said to be in very low stock.

Lycopodium—The spot market was quoted $2 to $2.25 per pound but some intimated that there is a tendency for this market to attempt to influence the price trend at the source regardless of how much spot goods may be available.

Papain—A slight gain in supply—some 20 cases—was noted. Prices remained strong in all directions and the market was almost totally lacking the element of competition.

Roots

Aletris—Spot quotations were down to the basis of $3.20 to $2.35 per pound and it was hoped that new crop collections could be obtained at a cost permitting a still further movement of prices back toward a normal basis.

Dandelion—Very firm at 48c. to 50c. per pound and not available in more than very small quantities at this time.

Gentian—Competition was fairly active and lower spot prices on whole at 36c. to 37c. per pound, granular at 41c. to 42c., and powdered at 42c. to 43c. per pound resulted.

Helonias—Still in moderate supply but also available at the lower price of $2.40 to $2.50 per pound with some reason existing for the belief that there may be a further trend toward a price position nearer to normal values.

Ladyslipper—Held at $1.50 to $1.60 per pound as the new crop collection season begins. And there is little being carried over at this time by the merchants in this market.

Senega—The price asked in Canada exceeds the ceiling of most spot sellers and hence spot quotations come close to being strictly nominal. The market in Canada is around $1.25 per pound.

Seeds

Caraway—Dewhiskered seed from Spain was higher and still nominal at 93c. per pound. Syrian was up to 94c. to 95c.

Celery—Stocks of Indian seed gained to the extent of 160 bags. Futures in India were fractionally lower at 21c. to 22c.

Coriander—Morocco seed returned to a nominal basis, this time at 11c. per pound. Argentine seed was unchanged.

Dill—Dewhiskered material was a fraction lower at 11½c. to 12c. per pound and reasonably easy thereat.

Mustard—California yellow seed moved from nominal position to a firm price basis at 13c. to 13½c. per pound.

Poppy—Some Turkish seed is now in this country and is being offered at 33½c. to 34c. per pound.

Spices

Ginger—Unbleached Cochin root on spot was cheaper at 21½c. to 22c. per pound.

Pepper—Stocks of black pepper in warehouse as of March 31 totaled 75,661 bags, comparing with the April 30 total of 94,173 bags. The armed forces are taking about 3,000 bags per month on the average. The sharp drop in the stockpile was responsible for the recent curtailment of quota limitations to 25 percent of the base period. During the first quarter of the year, the stockpile dropped 41,363 bags.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, April 18.—New crops of botanical drugs and spices started coming in this week resulting in some price

—Continued on page 66

PEEK AND VELSOR INCORPORATED
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Established 1840
CRUDE DRUGS

The Pilgrim Fathers Of Plymouth Had

Medical Men

The Pilgrim Fathers, the 102 separatists from the Church of England who, in 1620, set up at Plymouth a communal democracy in which each freeman held equal financial shares, brought medical men to care for the body even as the clergy did the soul.

Dr. Samuel Fuller was aboard the Mayflower with his wife who served the colony as nurse and midwife. Also aboard was Giles Firmin, as apothecary, doctor, and minister. Later, the Rev. Jacob Gould served his community as lawyer, schoolmaster, miller, distiller, and apothecary.

These men of medicine practiced in a countryside rich in botanical drugs whose use they soon learned from the Indians. In recent years, the botanical drug industry has revived there substantially.

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS
JERSEY CITY NEW JERSEY

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

It becomes more and more apparent that foreign exchange and not foreign supply will play the prominent part in restoring to this market an adequate supply of French perfume oils and materials. Regardless how great may be the quantity of oil available abroad at the present time, or to become available from 1945 production, the artificially high rate of exchange will hamper scale operations by American importers.

The official rate is fifty French francs to the American dollar—which compares with about 200 francs which French folk are glad to give for an Uncle Sam greenback. When the State Department maintains 2c. as the value of the French franc, against the actual going French value of ½c. when uncontrolled by government fiat, it places a high burden on those who would import French products for the perfume manufacturer in the United States. Dealers who supply the manufacturing perfumers have to contend with price ceilings set by the Office of Price Administration and said price ceilings often times are too low to permit dealers to pay for purchases in 2c. francs in France and still observe ceilings here. In other words, prices to be paid in France are often higher than present ceilings.

All of this stems from the fact that the Department of Commerce, as the result of an investigation made by one of its representatives, has declared that the essential oil industry in France is now in a position to make shipments to its prewar customers. The D of C hastens to add that stocks now available are small; that French firms will probably take between 65 percent and 70 percent of 1945 production, based on prewar experience; and that the forecasts for 1945 output runs from 67½ percent to 70 percent of prewar harvests. Only lavender and lavandin oils appear abundantly in hand abroad.

Another foreign development is the reported establishment of an Italian citrous oil control under a body initialed as I. C. E.—sounds sort of cold! But the Instituto Commerco Estero should be far from cold to orders against which it has been created to make allotments. Just what comprises the body is uncertain but it bears the earmarks of the old Italian Consortium organized to rescue the depressed Italian markets of the early 1930's. Incidentally, the Consortium failed.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
217.2	217.2	217.3	265.4

Essential Oils

Apricot Kernel—Fair but not expanding interest prevailed locally and undertones were generally on the steady side throughout the past week. Little or no competition prevailed and unsold stocks were conservative in size. A normal supply of pits must be secured before normal stocks can appear.

Bay—Jobbing demand was fair but on the whole sellers' requirements were conservative and volume was less than usual. Prices retained a steady position.

Bergamot—Apparently, dealers are assured the arrival of another supply of Italian oil. If quality be reasonably good—and there is much reason to believe that it will be—disposal of however large a quantity may reach these shores would seem to be assured. Reports have it that the Italians have an official body handling exports, same being called the Instituto Commerco Estero of Messina. This is probably the successor of the famous Bergamot Consortium of the 1930's, a body alleged to center its interest on maintenance of quality at high standards but which actually worked in the interest of higher prices.

Bois de Rose—There is little chance for an easier supply situation and lower price position developing on this material. At the moment, the market continues to be very tight with values being strongly maintained and stocks for immediate delivery against new orders being limited.

Camphor—Restoration of stocks of brown and white camphor oil normal to commerce must await the conquest of Formosa by United States forces. And forces pointed in that direction are doing all right at the present time.

Capsicum (Oleoresin)—The raw material situation remains very tight. Those concerned with merchandising such material report their almost total inability to get primary market offerings.

Cananga—Limited quantities still in hand are closely held in strong quarters and since increase in reserves is unlikely, everything except the price ceiling opposes the interest of manufacturing consumers.

Caraway—Now that Holland is about to be totally liberated, those concerned with trade in caraway seed and oil naturally begin to take a commercial interest in the foreign situation. However, since much of Dutch farm land is under salt water, it remains to be developed that a return of Dutch products is a reasonable probability.

Celery—A fair amount of local competition prevailed during the past week and reports suggested that sales had been made occasionally under the market prices as quoted.

Citronella—A revival of recent strength was noted, and some quarters were disposed to ask slightly higher prices for spot deliveries. It appeared likely that local reserves might be smaller than seemed reasonable in the recent past.

Clove—Demand was well maintained. Production catches up but slowly with the backlog of orders on the books of the leading producers. Prices occupied a relatively strong basis, and hence the market lacked competitive influences.

Erigeron—The farm labor situation is so acute in the Middlewest that it is doubted that distilling farmers will devote a single hour to the production of this oil this year.

Ginger—For the time being it is likely that supplies will remain moderately available, but the time may also be not far off when production can be increased because of gains in the availability of raw material. However, such raw material is held at high prices at the source, and a reduction in oil prices does not seem a reasonable probability in the near future.

Lemon—The Commodity Credit Corporation is calling for bids to buy 15,400 pounds of distilled oil. Bids close April 28. Italian lemon oil is apparently being sold in Italy through a company known as the Instituto Commerco Estero of Messina. Just what comprises this group is not known, but there is some reason to look upon it as a variant of the consortium idea that ruled in Italy in the early 1930's. All of which probably means nothing to civilian users in this country, since it is likely that every pound of Italian oil reaching this country for some time will be allocated by our authorities for use in armed forces products.

Nutmeg—Is was the old story of little to no oil and unlimited demand for anything available now or in the foreseeable future.

Orange—Something will be done some time about the reappearance of Italian orange oil on this market. Something also will be done about reviving North African oil in this market. Meanwhile a firm to strong market prevails under conditions of not ample supply and superior consuming demand.

Aromatic Chemicals

Menthol—Little to nothing new developed in the local market last week. Prices hung around $10 per pound for spot goods but there was not a deal of activity in such material. The

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Manufacturers of insecticides and numerous technical products have found Deodorant L37 MM&R to be ideal, where many other deodorants have been lacking.
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FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND GRILLAMS (VAR) FRANCE

Brazilian price floor leaves little room for spot prices much less than $10.

Methylnaphthyl Ketone—Definitely very steady and, so far as essential oil dealers are concerned, not well distributed in spot stocks. Some report nothing available.

Phenylacetic Acid — The market hung steady in price and demand with no one reporting superior stocks and with most suppliers disclosing a fairly active interest on the part of the manufacturing consumers.

Propyleneglycol—Essential oil dealers for the most part sell this item over the range 19c. to 21c. per pound, said to be below the ceiling of most distributors. It was permitted as a replacement of glycerin in the N.F. VII. There is plenty of glycerin now and it is clear of allocation control.

Terpineol—Dealers offer the domestic article around 42c. per pound and have a ceiling as high as 85c. in some instances. Producers quote 42c. to 50c. per pound.

Quick Delivery!

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OIL OF FRENCH LAVENDER 40-42% OIL OF FRENCH LAVANDIN
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• Spot New York we are offering:

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MANUFACTURERS OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, PERFUMES AND FLAVORS

Thymol—Continued in well stabilized price position and selling always at ceiling limits. Supplies are about as good as might be expected and production has yet to meet all demands presented.

Tariff Bargaining

—Continued from page 3

for another period of three years beginning June 12, next, and authorizes a further cut of 50 percent in all tariff levels as of January 1, last. This would amount to a 75 percent cut in the levels of the Smoot-Hawley act of 1930.

The committee has no idea how long the hearings will run or when a bill will be reported. It is also too early to forecast the type of bill to be reported, but the Republicans are battling against any further grant of tariff-cutting authority and against anything more than a one-year extension of the law. Industrial representatives probably will not get a chance to go before the committee to express their views until late in the coming year.

The initial broadside of the administration for the Doughton bill was touched off by former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Undersecretary of State Will Clayton, and Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs, Nelson Rockefeller. With the exception of Mr. Hull, each of the witnesses were subjected to a bitter crossfire of questions from the Republicns.

On the senate side of the capitol, where the small business committee was traversing much the same ground, the situation between Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, committee member, and Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, the first witness, reached the name-calling stage within an hour after the hearing opened. Later in a much quieter atmosphere the committee heard Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard expound on the benefits of tariff bargaining to agriculture and Oscar Cox, deputy administrator of FEA, suggest that the creation of an official seal of government approval for goods exported from the United States and the maintenance of high standards would materially increase the trade of smaller exporters.

Continental Industries Acquiring Small Firms

OPD Washington Bureau

The Midwest Continental Industries has been formed in Chicago as a wholly owned subsidiary of Continental Industries, which was formed in the East about eighteen months ago. The new subsidiary has been organized to acquire small midwest businesses and provide that with legal, financial, technical and other services which they otherwise could not afford. Chester A. Bolles, president of Continental Industries said that the parent company has acquired control of fifteen companies, twelve through direct purchase and three through management contracts.

Chemical Consultants To Discuss Forensics

"The Consultant as an Expert Witness" will be the topic for discussion by the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers at its dinner meeting April 30. The topic will be introduced by Frank E. Barrows, attorney, and Benjamin T. Brooks, consultant.

The meeting will be held in the Gothic room of the Hotel Shelton, Lexington avenue and Fofty-ninth street, New York, opening at 6 p.m.

Robert Nathan Gets OWM Reconversion Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Robert Nathan has been appointed deputy director for reconversion, according to Fred M. Vinson, director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Mr. Nathan, former chairman of the War Production Board's planning committee, left WPB in 1943 to enter the army as a private, subsequently receiving a medical discharge.

BE A BLOOD DONOR

Imported Cosmetics Markup Allowed

Specific retail markups over cost for imported perfumes and cosmetics to the extent of 61 percent have been established by the Office of Price Administration. Under order, markups may be increased one-third if costs to the retailers as certified by their suppliers are not above March, 1942, retail costs for the same items.

Mr. & Mrs. F. Weber Mark Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Weber on April 17 celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at a dinner party in the Towers Hotel, Brooklyn. Mr. Weber is senior vice-president and treasurer of George Lueders & Co., essential oils, New York. The party was attended by some fifty friends of long standing, among whom were all the officers of the Lueders company and their wives, and George Simon, partner in the firm of Crawford, Callan & Co., import and export commission merchant, and formerly vice-president of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, one of Mr. Weber's oldest friends.

Mich. Drug, Cosmetic Ass'n Sets Golf Dates

The Allied Drug and Cosmetic Association of Michigan has arranged to hold golf tournaments at the Birmingham Country Club on the following dates:—April 24, May 29, June 26, July 31, August 28, September 25, and October 23. William M. Russell of the Monsanto Chemical Company, 827 Fisher building, Detroit, is chairman of the entertainment committee.

J.C. Andresen to Move To Larger Quarters

J. C. Andresen, essential oils, has purchased the building at 8 East 36th street, New York, and will occupy two of its floors. The company was established in 1857 and has been maintaining offices at 132 Nassau street. The company will occupy its new quarters April 28.

Stokes Names Detroit Agent

Thomas Redmond has been appointed Detroit sales representative for the F. J. Stokes Machine Company of Philadelphia. His address is 920 Balfour Road. Groose Pointe Park.

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Petroleum Derivatives

With no immediate prospect for any notable diminution in the call for aviation fuel, motor vehicle tires and lubricants from the fighting fronts in the European and Pacific theatres of war, or for waxes in the lend-lease program, the supply situation in petroleum chemicals remains extremely tight and likely to continue so for a long time to come.

Despite the outlook recently sketched by the Petroleum Administration and Office of Price Administration, for a 50 percent increase in the supply of gasoline available for civilian motorists and of commensurately larger fuel rations for these non-military vehicles, as rapidly as they can be made available after V-E Day, there is no intimation yet of any immediately impending liberalizing of allowances of civilian gasoline. Nor has there been any notable easing of fuel oil, kerosene or any other forms of heating oil, save that which would normally occur with the advent of warm weather, when the demand naturally wanes to meager proportions. And there is seemingly no likelihood of an increase in civilian supplies of these heating agents even after the cessation of hostilities in Europe. On the contrary, PAW has warned that there will be no more kerosene or heating oil of any kind available for civilian consumption next Winter than there was during the heating season now about to expire, albeit more petroleum products of this type will be produced in the next six months than in any comparable period, as the nature of warfare in the Pacific is such that military operations there will absorb the entire increase in output.

Moreover, insofar as the lighter hydrocarbons are concerned it is evident that, regardless of when the war in Europe ends, there will continue to be a huge need for the exceedingly potent aviation gasoline and tires for motorized equipment in fighting the Japanese in the Pacific zones, and these needs will require gigantic quantities of the liquefied gases and other petroleum fractionations. Hence there is no chance for any notable easing for some time to come in the available supplies of such necessary ingredients of aviation fuel and synthetic rubber tires as butane, pentane, isobutane, isopentane, disopropyl, isooctane, isoheptane, cumene, butadiene, isoprene, and styrene or in such ingredients of solvents as the n-hexane and n-heptane concentrates.

Solvent and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Although the call for both Class A and Class B solvents in this category of high solvency aromatic naphthas has tapered off a little more within the past week, there is still a fairly lively request for these types and for their blends. Meanwhile the supply of xylol allotted to the processors of these solvents is proving adequate for all current needs.

Cleaners' Naphtha — Continues in keen demand from both military and civilian users, with prices strongly maintained.

Lacquer Diluent—Being taken in steadily increasing volume by paint making interests inside and outside war production work. Market steady.

Mineral Spirit—Still moving steadily into both military and civilian channels. Tone firm.

Rubber Solvent—Synthetic rubber manufacturers continue to absorb all available stocks and even the bulk of the current output. Market very strong throughout.

Stoddard Solvent—Both military and civilian drycleaning accounts are still drawing heavily upon available stocks of this naphtha.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Paint and varnish makers continue buying extensively of this solvent, with those engaged in war production work still obtaining the bulk of the offerings.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, April 20.—Business in most of the consuming industries in this Middle West area employing petroleum solvents appears good judging from their continuing brisk interest and active demand for most of the materials in this category. Market position in most cases is holding steady.

Los Angeles, April 20.—The market on the Pacific coast for petroleum solvents and diluents remains unchanged from its status in recent weeks, with all products in this list being actively sought.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Unabated military requirements in high-octane aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber tires continue to call for the absorption of all but a small quantity of current offerings of this liquified gas, as an important ingredient of these products, so that there is little available for home cooking and heating in the South and Southwest or for civilian industrial processes anywhere.

Heptane — Buying interest is still mounting in this gas, with prices firmly held.

Hexane—Moving in steadily increasing volume into new and old consuming channels. Tone strong.

Octanes—In steadily increasing demand. Market firm.

Pentanes—A constantly expanding inquiry is noted for this hydrocarbon, with military requirements outstripping those of civilian users.

Propane—War demands for aviation gasoline and for synthetic rubber tires for motorized military vehicles continue to run so high as to require the lion's share of this important ingredient of these products.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—With standard process types leading the procession, the march of these waxes into consuming channels, at home and abroad, continues to reach a sizable volume.

Paraffin—An undiminished demand for chlorinated wax for military purposes and lend-lease purposes continues to necessitate the employment of the bulk of the crude scale output for this purpose, with leading producers of the latter being directed by the government authorities to turn over their production to the chlorinators. Hence the supply of refined grades continues to be held down to meager proportions. Even the outlook after V-E Day holds little hope for any notable buildup of domestic supplies, as it is figured that there will then be only a moderate decline in the takings for military account while lend-lease and UNRRA requirements will grow larger in the months ahead.

Petrolatums — U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades of petroleum jelly continue to move in moderate volume into consuming channels, with their prices generally well maintained.

White Mineral Oils—With the leading producers holding firmly to their price schedules and with only occasional shading of prices by suppliers overstocked in some lines, the movement of U.S.P. and technical grades continues to reach fairly sizable proportions.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—Further efforts are being made by PAW to induce producers of crude oil to swell their output to the unprecedented aggregate of 5,156,960 barrels daily, which it had recommended as the goal for the daily average rate for the current month. The latest move in this direction has taken the form of a call upon California producers to attain a rate of 1,007,280 barrels daily, in May. This rate represents an increase of 29,920 barrels daily over the quantity certified for California's production during April and if attained in May, would signalize the first time that the 1,000,000-barrel-a-day mark has been reached by that state.

The daily average rate of domestic production of crude oil has shown another gain, for the week ended April 14, wherein the output reached 4,811,065 barrels, or 27,200 barrels more than that for the previous week. Crude oil runs to refineries for the same week have averaged 4,770,000 barrels daily, as compared with 4,686,000 barrels for the preceding week.

Despite the handicaps of floods in the Mississippi Basin and the heavy military demands on transporation, overland shipments of petroleum products into the Eastern states held up well for the week ended April 14. PAW places the tankcar movement to the East Coast for that week at an average of 539,443 barrels daily, a decline of only 1,145 barrels from that for the preceding week. The "Big Inch" pipeline delivered 320,369 barrels daily, contrasted with 300,725 barrels for the previous week, while the "Little Big Inch" pipeline conveyed 234,033 barrels, against 231,559 barrels for the preceding week.

Fuel Oil—Light fuel oil supplies have recorded an increase of 649,000 barrels to 27,886,000 barrels for the week ended April 14, compared with 40,072,000 barrels a year ago, while heavy fuel oil stocks have registered a gain of 218,000 barrels to 41,538,000 barrels, against 52,146,000 barrels for the previous week.

Rheem to Get Additional Calif. Plant Facilities

Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced that Defense Plant Corporation, a subsidiary of RFC, has authorized an increase in its contract, at the request of the Navy Department, with Rheem Manufacturing Company, Southgate, Calif., providing additional plant facilities at Southgate, at a cost of approximately $525,000, resulting in an over-all commitment of approximately $900,000. Rheem company, producing aircraft parts, will operate these facilities, title remaining in DPC.

Socony Names Willetts To Eastern Marketing Post

Herbert Willetts, since 1936 manager of the New York City division of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, has been appointed assistant general manager of Eastern marketing. He succeeds A. L. Nickerson, who has been transferred to the foreign trade department.

Trade Briefs

Ole Berg and W. A. Newhoff have been elected vice-presidents of the Union Oil Company, Los Angeles.

Leon Jasper has been appointed assistant sales manager of the Chemical & Process Machinery Corporation, New York.

A. E. Watts, executive vice-president of Sinclair Oil Corporation, has been elected a director of Richfield Oil Corporation, New York.

Charles E. Main has been elected a vice-president of the Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Company and Hy Byrd has been named secretary and treasurer.

Eugene Kenney, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has acquired control of Bernards Inn., Inc., Bernardsville, N. J.

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For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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1—Heavy Duty Single Punch Tablet Press.
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4—Day or Ross 12"x30" Three Roll Water Cooled Mills.
6—Filter Presses; 12" to 42"; Cast Iron, Alum., Wood.
1—Filler Machine Co. 4 Piston (100 oz.) Filler.
1—Silex Lined 200 Gal. Pebble Mill; 42"x50".
1—Steel Ball Mill; 44"x92"; girth gear driven.
1—Hardinge Steel Ball Mill; 8' dia.; new liners.
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1—Rotary Jacketed Digester; 6'x13'.
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1—Buffalo No. 7 C.I. Vacuum Drum Dryer.
1—Gehnrich Festoon Type Dryer; 5'6"x9'7"x20'6".
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Venezuela Agent, well introduced, wants representations of producers of chemicals for industries, paints and colors, also spices and seed houses. OPD 836.

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1—1000 gal. lead-lined closed TANK, lead coils
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—Continued on page 66

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3—Day 12" x 32" Roller Mills, belt and motor driven
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1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
9,000 bgs, 1,800,000 lbs, Grace National Bank
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900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Tradesman National Bank & Trust Co
3,200 bgs, 640,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Bank of New York
FLAKE—535 bgs, Catz American Co
COTTONSEED MEAL—11,023 bgs, 1,102,300 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
11,165 bgs, 1,116,500 lbs, Ashcraft, Wilkinson & Co
CUBE ROOT, PWD—6 bgs
ELDER FLOWERS—25 cs, Peek & Velsor
FISH LIVERS—10 bbls
GUM, COPAL—1,100 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co
100 bgs, J Meyer & Son
350 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt Co
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3,400 bgs, U S Industrial Chemical Co
400 bgs, Binge Corp
700 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
1,300 bgs, Thurston & Braidich
490 bgs, O G Innes Corp
INDUSTRIAL—20 bgs, J P Marston & Co
HAIR, CATTLE—17 bls, National City Bank
CATTLE EAR—6 cs, Bank of New York
CATTLE TAIL—18 bls, Wilson & Co
HORSE—83 cs, Samuel Zeitlin Son
18 bls, Hair & Fiber Supply Co
HORSE TAIL—18 cs, Sterling National Bank
9 bls, Samuel Zeitlin & Son
9 cs
IRON OXIDE—5 cks
JABORANDI LEAVES—271 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co
KYANITE—200 tons, Golwynne Chemical Co
MARJORAM LEAVES—18 bgs, W R Grace & Co
MEDICINAL PREPARATION—2 cs, Eli Lilly & Co
MICA BLOCK—265 cs, United States Commercial Co
SPLITTINGS—1,249 cs, United States Commercial Co
OCHER, POWDERED—140 cks, C J Osborn & Co
OIL, CASTOR—367 dms, Bunge Corp
100 dms, Davies Turner & Co
654 dms
CITRONELLA—6 dms, Volkart Bros
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott Co
5 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
5 dms, Orbis Product Co
EUCALYPTUS—10 dms, Arnhold Export & Importing Co
GERANIUM—4 cs, Rohner Gehrig & Co
GUAIACWOOD—12 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
12 cs, P R Dreyer
ORANGE—120 cs, W J Bush & Co
160 cs, Kachurin Drug Co
PALM—1,235 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
PETITGRAIN—25 dms, Consumers Import Co
10 dms, Orbis Product Corp
5 dms, Lautier Fils, Inc
20 dms, French American Banking Corp
SASSAFRAS—10 dms, W J Bush & Co
20 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
PAPAIN—20 cs, Peek & Velsor
PAPRIKA—535 bgs, 74,900 lbs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, National City Bank
QUINCE SEED—5 bls, R J Prentiss & Co
RESIN—67 bls, Herman Weber & Co
SHELLAC—675 bgs, Mac Lac Co
250 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co
375 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co
825 bgs, Ralli Bros
BUTTON LAC—250 bgs, Ralli Bros
150 bgs, Cornelius & Suhr
SEEDLAC—75 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co
400 bgs, Ralli Bros
TEAWASTE—2,000 bgs, Citro Chemical Co
1,014 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works
2,964 bgs
TEOBROMINE—428 cs, Lo Curto & Funk
TOILET WATER—14 cs, Holzer Co
WAX, BEES—10 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co
250 bgs, E A Bromund Co
90 bgs, H H Pike & Co
40 bgs, L Luzzatto
CARNAUBA—53 bgs, Smith & Nichols
4 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch
637 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
101 bgs, Baird Rubber & Trading Co
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1,000 bgs, S C Johnson & Son
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20 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co
20 bgs, S C Johnson & Son

Business Wants

—*Continued from page 65*

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Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 60*

changes. The market was very active, and was expected to continue so.

Ruling prices are:

Calendula Flowers—Stocks are exhausted. Futures $2 per pound.

Marjoram—French type quoted at 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type named at 65c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems. Leucophylla was quoted at 32c. per pound.

Savory—French type stocks depleted. Futures 75c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—Quoted at 75c. per pound in dried form.

Thyme—French type nominal at 80c. per pound in dried and clean form.

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